# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Circulates, through Pennsylvania and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE No. 338. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 7, 1828. Terms, $2 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.


## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE POWER OF LOVE.

Mysterious Power! of thee I fain would sing;
To tell of thee, my daring thoughts aspire:
But, ere my fingers touch the trembling string,
Oh! breathe around me pure poetic fire!
For none so well can strike the tuneful lyre
As he who does thy potent influence own—
Whom thou his every effort dost inspire,
He'll sing, prelusing to a strain unknown,
Which, by all but thee—thy worshippers alone.

He whose dark path few lovely visions cheer,
The warrior, first in tumult and in fame,
Who never has felt the chilling hand of fear,
Nor yet the rising flush of conscious shame;
If in his heart thou deign'st to light a flame,
Through each recess inspiring warmth shall steal,
That glory, interest, and all passions tame;
And he who unto Mars has shown such zeal,
Shall own thy magic power, and at thy altar kneel.

The pious monk and nun, whose life is given
To mild religion, and the cause of peace,
Shut out the world, and dream alone of heaven,
And fear'dly pays that never can decrease;
If them dost touch them, lo! each virtuous cease—
They'll wish from bond or fetter to be free,
And strive in vain to gain the wish'd release—
Their thoughts and pious actions disagree—
They'll raise the voice to God—their thoughts are turn'd to thee!

The miser, who at every sound expires,
Or feels pale want and heaps of golden store,
Dreading to grant what nature's self requires;
With heart as hard as in the sullen ore:
Take radiant love thou canst upon it pour,
And lo! the gold from baser substance flow.
Avarice, the ruling passion, sways no more,
The heart with love and gratitude will glow,
Emotions which before it ne'er could feel nor know.

Those is the power that melts the hardest heart,
That lets the savage quit his destin'd prey;
Lo! from his hand shown drops the harmless dart,
He feels—and basks beneath thy sunny ray.
Behold the fawns unharm'd around him play;
Oblivion o'er his former deeds is cast,
He listens to his nature wonds once stray,
Thinking that magic o'er his frame has past,
He moans sighs, and looks as though it were his last.

As some lone traveller, at dead of night,
Wanders, bewilder'd, through the pathless glen,
Hails Luna rising with refulgence bright,
To light him to his former track again,
So thou appearest to our mortal ken,
Casting a light resplendent o'er the scene
Cheering the loneliest, darkest hour of men;
Dressing their paths with flowers and freshest green,
While not a darkling cloud does dare to intervene.

Where are thy best lov'd haunts? on earth where found?—
Wilt thou in the scenes of folly dwell,
Where burning pests of earth and hell sound,
Now dying on the gale, now rising swell?
Or mingling with the pound in grand orchestral
Where, in pale misery does her sorrows tell,
The heartfelt tale each trembling nerve appals,
And pity pleads in vain, they list not to her wails.

Desire's beam o'er scenes like these do glance,
That shine with dazzling brightness but to blind;
Where folly, pride, and chicanery advance,
Love lags, with lazy steps, far, far behind:
But where to touch the least thou art inclin'd,
What new emotion gushing from it springs!
Go search the peasant's humble cot, you'll find
Affection round each word or action clings,
For purer than in stately palaces with kings.

MONTALBAN.

### THE WIDOW'S LAMENT.

The sun is bright on the valley and stream,
And mirror, all the spring, exults in the beam;
But darkly the willow and cypresses shade
The solitude where my husband is laid.

I went to the home where my children were born,
But sadness o'erwhelm'd it as time and fortune
Sweet children were there, and the parents were blest,
But I was the stranger's inauspicate guest.

The husband weep'd ever to gaze on his wife,
And sweetly she smil'd on the joy of his life;
At the breast was an infant, and, blooming with glee,
A three-eyed boy dane'd on the fatherly knee.

I envied them not, but I could not forget,
That three my own husband and children had met:
And, struggling with sorrow, I mentally said,
My babes are all scatter'd, my husband is dead!

The mother was kind, and she strove to allay
The sorrow that's wasting my spirits away;
And I could but look up through the lovely sky,
And pray that her eyelids might ever be dry.

Ah! sunshine may brighten the valley and stream,
And beautiful nature exult in the beam;
But darkly the willow and cypresses shade,
The solitude where my husband is laid.

PALEMON.

### TO A LITTLE GIRL.

Sweet child, enjoy that cheerful glee,
It springs from childhood's purity:
Enjoy each little childish art,
While scenes like these can please thy heart.
For soon, alas! these sweet mementos fair,
The only joy of life must yield to care.

Thy spring of life must pass away,
And yield to summer's scorching ray:
Those little charms that now can please,
Will lose their relish by degrees,
And care, dull care, will then usurp their place,
And stamp its form upon thy lovely face.

Enjoy spring's blessings whilst they last,
They soon must yield Autumn's blast,
That rose that now adorns thy cheeks,
Sadly the coming change bespeaks.
Ah! little thinkst thou while these charms engage,
How soon sweet youth must yield to pallid age.

E'en at the rose, incumbent mould,
That tint upon thy cheek must fade,
And there, an emblem of decay,
Remain to tell that all certain die.
When those as sweet hope—those eyes—that balmy breath,
Alas! must lie still, beneath the hand of Death.

G.

### ON THE TRUTH OF FRIENDSHIP.

Addressed to my friend E. S. Potter.

When old Protagoras believ'd,
And said, there was no truth,
But all illusion that deceiv'd,
And transient as our youth—
Fam'd Aristotle rose and cried
Your problem's one of two:
If it be false, you are denied,
If not, there's something true.

And thus, my friend, I'm often told
There is no love in man;
No friendship, save the love of gold,
Which he delights to scan;
Touch but that chord, they say, of gain,
And all his friendships cool;
He'll say, Farewell; I'll call again,
But ah! he is no friend.

Now, this is false—I've seen man part
With gold to one in need:
Therefore there's nobleness of heart,
There's friendship in the deed.
I will not think that human kind
So abject is and mean;
Though there are scorpions of the mind,
Yet I some friends have seen.

And thou art one, my trusty friend,
Whom I will ne'er believe
Would to ignoble actions bend,
Or friendship's faith deceive.
I've known thee many years, and yet
Thou art one friend of few;
And never shall my heart forget
A friend so firm and true.

MILFORD BARD.

## THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

*"Thou shalt do no murther."*

In despite of the ardour so universally displayed in the suppression of immorality, one noxious weed has thriven, with a rankness which threatens to choke and wither all the gentler virtues of society. I allude to the impious, the savage practice of duelling. The pulpit and the press, combining their efforts in intrepid opposition to vice, have faltered in their courage, and languished in their diligence, when approaching the den of this fearful and desolating monster. And those who, from wisdom, experience, and purity of character, are considered the censors of public virtue, have gazed passively on, while the most eminent men of our country, the salt which gives society its savour, have been immolated to a corrupt and savage state of public opinion.

An evil, so sanguinary in its nature, and so fatal in its effects, cannot, at this enlightened day, be attributed to an error of judgment.—We must rather suppose it a consequence on the vicious volatility of custom; a tyrant, detested even by those whom the world coerces into his support.

We might easily imagine that the malady would constitute its own medicine; we might suppose mankind, weary of the bloody mummery, would resent this unimpassioned sacrifice of its best members; and that the sin would expire, by feeding on its own venom. As well might we expect Vesuvius to consume his own latent and unspent fires. *Feeling* is the only counteracting influence capable of dissolving the charm of custom. When the world, instead of fearing the ravages, shall hate the deformities, of the practice, and instead of wreathing the duellist's brows with the laurels of the hero, shall bestow on him the maledictions of the murderer, then, and then only, will this genius of desolation fly the land.

As a display of pusillanimity betrays a weakness of mind ever considered despicable, men, in all ages, have been studiously solicitous to shun the imputation of cowardice. Society, in a spirit of barbarity and intolerance unworthy humanity, has agreed to consider this involuntary defect, not as a misfortune entitled to commiseration, but as a crime, meriting detestation and contempt. Strength of intellect among men, as vigour of body in beasts, possesses the only acknowledged claim to honor and esteem. The community, though itself swelled with corruption, has thus united to point the sword of public odium and ignominy against the man who may be cursed with this constitutional weakness; a weakness over which he can have no control, and for which he should not be responsible.—Knowing the anguishing persecution the coward must endure, we need not marvel that men are found willing to hazard every hope, rather than sustain the epithet of *craven*, the penalty which fashion inflicts on the infraction of its unnatural law. It is thus the fatality arising from this corruption of custom, communicates its contagion and extends its influence; subsisting, not by the deformities, but by the infirmities of the human character. But the strength of the temptation cannot vindicate the crime. Of the culpability of compliance with this unhallowed demand of society, there cannot be a doubt. But let the censure rest where it is most merited, on the distorted and depraved state of popular sentiment. Besides the horrible perversion of morality, displayed in the commission of a crime, to prove the existence of a virtue, the unprejudiced must own that duelling is but a partial and uncertain test of courage. The dread of disgrace and the expectation of success are incentives, too strong for the opposition of the ignoble. Experience, also, shows us those who shrink from "deeds of *noble* daring," eager to raise the duelling pistol, and to partake of the glory of the assassin.

——"They labour
To bring manslaughter into form, set quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour misbegot, and came into the world
When sects and factions were but newly born:
*He's truly valiant that can wisely suffer*
*The worst that men can breathe.*"

It was the superstition of a darker age which engendered the pernicious practice of determining individual contentions by mortal combat.—Presuming God to be the arbiter of these impious contests, they submitted the most important legal controversies to the fortuitous decision of the sword. But the seed which generated this moral upas has long since rotted from existence: yet the *evil tree* remains, to dispense death and devastation through the civilized world. The present age, which recognizes no arguments but those of reason, and sanctions no laws but those based on principles of right, and not might, would, it may be thought, startle at the idea of a court of justice, where steadiness of nerve and clearness of optics are made the criterions of guilt or innocency; and yet the moralist must acknowledge that, though all condemn, yet, either by tacit consent or actual participation, all support it.

The extenuation sought in the prefence of defending female character cannot shield these executioners of their own laws from the charge of murder. His warmest advocate must concede, that he who fears no future retribution, will be most likely to disregard the correctness of woman's character. Protected by his skill from chastisement, and by his brutal courage from censure, he may allow the whole turpitude of his heart to vent itself in detraction. But where do we look for its victims? Is it among those whose notorious baseness invites the hand of the avenger? Alas! the propitiatory offerings to this deity of fashion must be the first and fairest in society! It is those on whose refined and susceptible feelings a sense of even false shame grates with the bitterest agony—the towering in genius—the elevated in soul, who are most liable to attract its bolt. And their admirers, regarding the example as communicating virtue to the practice, forget, that in rendering a reluctant obedience to the mandates of custom, they have but betrayed their own real imbecility.

But the most abhorrent feature of this fatal, but fashionable vice, is its contrariety to nature. We would expect that man, yoked by destiny with sin, would struggle, with his every energy, to escape from his loathful concomitant, and cultivate "those flowrets of Eden he still inherits." What, then, must be the emotions of the virtuous mind, to witness man creating new crimes; of which his inherent evil and natural passions form no portion. For though the dead is crimsoned with all the iniquity of vulgar murder, it is not palliated by any of its extenuations. Is the duellist spurred on by jealousy, or maddened by injuries? Is he impelled by necessity, or urged by a sense of imaginary duty!—Alas! his crimes cannot even claim sin's common origin! He invents, to gratify the whim of fashion, a monster whose odious presence must haunt him through life, and punish him at death.

This vice has long been insidiously creeping into the habits of our people. It now rears its crest among us, with an aspect which menaces the very existence of the society which has so fondly nourished it. Each particular instance of guilt is obscured and excused by the blackness of general sentiment: every individual case of this foul wickedness is but an infection caught from the diseased whole. Let the purification therefore be co-extensive with the stain. Our citizens have for a long time expended their energies on the ignus fatuus, set up by the hot headed and designing; let them now direct their attention to a real and a growing evil, and recal society from its relapse into former barbarity.

ARION.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## FOUR LETTERS ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

By Prof. RAFINESQUE, to Dr. J. H. M'CULLOH, of Baltimore.

### FIRST LETTER.

You appear desirous to learn something more of my Researches on the Ancient and Modern History of North and South America. I feel willing and happy to be able to answer your inquiries, and even to suggest perhaps some new facts.

The continent of America has ever been the field of philosophical delusions, as Africa of fables and monsters, and Asia of religious creeds. All the various systems and theories of monks and philosophers on the origin, climate, inhabitants, languages, &c. of America, have been repeatedly destroyed by facts, and yet they find to this day many believers. To this day do they speak and write of the Red men of America, while there is not a Red man, (nor never was,) in this continent. To this day do they attempt to separate the American languages from all others, while their roots and structure are exactly like many in the Eastern Continent.

When we are led by systems, or do not investigate and compare subjects in all their bearings, we are apt to fall into these delusive mistakes. But whoever will take the trouble, (as I have done,) to compare the features, languages, religions, customs, &c. of all the nations of the five parts of this world, Asia, Europe, Africa, Polynesia, and America, will find, (as I have found,) that mankind is a unity with many deviations of features, complexions, languages, religions, governments, civilizations, &c. all derived from single primitive types of those effects, and a common central locus.

To evince this result in a single but striking point, doubted to this day by superficial inquirers, it is sufficient to mention that there were in America, before Columbus came, nations and tribes of the following complexions: coppered, tawny, olive, dusky, white or pale yellow, dark, brown, and black; (but none red unless painted,) and that all those complexions are also found in Asia, in Polynesia, and in Africa.

The native American Negroes or Black Indians, have been seen in Brazil, Guyana, Caracoas, Patagonia, Chaco, North California, &c. by many early travellers and writers; they are mentioned by Niephof, Raleigh, Lancaster, Hawkins, Barros, &c. Some of them, such as the *Aroras* or *Cororas* of Comana, were black, but with fine features and long hair, like the *Jolofs* and *Foulas* of Africa. Others in New California, latitude 32, called *Esterns*, are like the *Hottentots*, *Namaquas*, *Tambukis*, and many other Negritian tribes, not black, but dark brown, yet complete Negroes, with large thick lips, broad flat noses, and very ugly, with hair crisped or curly. The Negro features belong to the form of the head rather than the colour, since these are in Africa, Asia, and Polynesia, black, brown, yellow, olive, coppery, (and even white) Negroes.

The American Negroes of Quarequis, in Choco, (the great level plain 300 miles long, 90 wide, separating the Andes of South America from the mountains of Panama,) were black and with woolly heads in 1508. They are mentioned by Dangleria, and all the early accurate writers. The two last travellers who have seen these Negroes, are Stevenson, (20 years travels in South America, London, 1825,) and Mollien, (travels in Colombia, Paris, 1824.

Stevenson says that the Indians of *Manaos*, comprising the districts of Esmeraldas, Riosecds, and Atacames, on the sea shore of Popayan, are all Zambos, and produced by a ship full of Negroes who came in the country *before the Spaniards*, killed the former Indians, kept the women and formed a mixed race. They are tall, of a blackish colour, with soft curly hair, large eyes, flat noses, thick lips, &c.; while the true Zambos, or modern offspring of Indians and Negroes are of a deep copper colour, with thick hair not curled, small eyes, sharp noses and good lips.

In another part of the second volume of Stevenson, is the following passage: The *Puracays* of Encambia, in Popayan, have a tradition that once before the Spaniards came, they were invaded from the West by a nation of monkeys: and as the Spaniards came the same way, they took them also at first for monkeys!

In Mollien, the following notice is found: The Indians of Choco, (whose true name is *Gouna* or *Chaunas* nation,) where Dangleria's Negroes were found, are very ugly and black, their language harsh and rough. Some words are given which may be compared with other Negro languages. For instance, Man *hemoora*. Woman, *Decupera*. 1 *Amba*. 2 *Numi*. 3 *Compa*. 4 *Aiapa*. 5 *Conambo*, &c.

In the same quarter, or the west shore of Popayan, we have on record two other invasions by sea. The first is that of the giants mentioned by Lavega, in his history of Peru, and the second that of the *Skerre* nation, 500 years before Columbus, mentioned by Herrara, &c.

The white Indians of America have been seen almost *every* where, as well as the bearded Indians; to quote my authorities, would fill many pages. Many tribes in the Antilles, Florida, Guyana, Peru, Chili, &c. are represented as white as the Spaniards, by the early writers, who had no system to support like modern theorists, and many had bushy beards. In fact we find all the races, features, and complexions of mankind in America; and we find also out of it many nations with scanty beards, or plucking it as a troublesome appendage.

Thus the three great divisions of mankind, in regard to their complexion, were found in America, previous to the modern Colonization. These three races have erroneously been called *White, Red*, and *Black*, to which I have proposed to substitute the terms of *Pale*, *Tawny*, and *Dark*, which describe them completely: always, though it is not the colour, but rather the features, which distinguish them. The geographical correspondings appellations of *Caucasian*, *Indian*, and *Negritian* races may be equally objectionable, as well as the traditional names of *Japhetian*, *Semitic*, and *Ammonian* races, because they are based upon theoretical origins. Whatever be their names, although once very distinct, and probably the three primitive derivations of mankind, they have since, like their primitive languages, become so much entangled, intermixt, and changed, so as to have assumed many other shades, white, whitish, rosy, ruddy, tawny, olive, bronzed, coppery, yellowish, yellow, brown, brownish, blackish, black, ebony, &c.; which are now found all over the five parts of the earth.

A similar confusion and intermixture has occurred with languages, which have split from primitive stocks into mother tongues, dead, holy, written, and spoken languages, dialects, and sub-dialects, &c. thus in the course of time, producing all the immense varieties of speech that have existed, or do yet exist. All of which, can, however, be traced to each other, by comparative philology deeply searched, to spite of theories and the apparent confusion or diversity and difficulties.

May, 1828. C. S. RAFINESQUE.

## THE LADIES' FRIEND.

### WOMAN.

Woman—gentle woman, has a heart
Fraught with the sweet humanities of life,
Swayed by no selfish aim, she bears her part
In all our joys and woes; in pain and strife
Fonder and still more faithful! When the smart
Of care assails the bosom, or the knife
Of "keen endurance" eats to the soul—
First to support us—foremost to console!

Oh! what were man in dark misfortune's hour
Without her cherishing aid—a nerveless thing,
Sinking quenchless 'neath the passing power
Of every blast of fortune. She can bring
"A balm for every wound;" as when the shower
More heavily falls, the bird of eve will sing
In richer notes; sweeter is woman's voice
When through the storm it bids the soul rejoice.

Is there a right more touching and sublime
Than to behold a creature, who, till grief
Had taught her lofty spirit how to climb
Above vexation; and whose fragile leaf,
Whilst yet 'twas breathing in a genial clime,
Trembled at every breath, and sought relief
If Heaven but seemed to lour—suddenly
Grow vigorous in misfortune, and defy

The pelting storm that in its might comes down
To beat it to the earth; to see a rose
Which to a summer's gaiety a frown
Hath withered from its stem, 'mid wintry snows
Lift up its head, undrooping, as it grown
Familiar with each chilling blast that blows
Across the waste of life—and view it twine
Around man's rugged trunk its arms divine.

It is a glorious spectacle; a sight,
Of power to stir the chords of generous hearts
To feeling's finest issues; and requite
The bosom for all world-inflicted smarts.
Such is dear woman! When the envious blight
Of fate descends upon her, it imparts
New worth—new grace—as precious odours grow
Sweeter when crushed—more fragrant in their woe!

### ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

The following letter from the late Lord Collingwood to Mrs. Hall, contains some valuable advice to mothers:—

I had great pleasure—writes his lordship, in the receipt of your very kind letter a few days since, and give you joy, my dear Maria, on the increase of your family.—You have now three boys, and I hope they will live to make you happy when you are an old woman. I am truly sensible of the kind regard which you have shown to me in giving my name to your infant: he will bring me to your remembrance often; and then you will think of a friend who loves you and all your family; very much. With a kind and affectionate husband, and the three small children, all boys, you are happy, and I hope will ever be so. But three boys!—let me tell you, the chance is very much against you unless you are forever on your guard. The temper and disposition of most people are formed before they are seven years old; and the common cause of bad ones is the great indulgence and mistaken fondness which the affection of a parent finds it difficult to veil, though the happiness of the child depends upon it. Your measures must be systematic; whenever they do wrong never omit to reprove them firmly, but with gentleness. Always speak to them in a style and language rather superior to their years. Proper words are as easily learnt as improper ones, and when they will do well—when they deserve commendation bestow it lavishly.

Let the feelings of your heart flow from your eyes, and tongue; and they will never forget the effect which their good behaviour has upon their mother, and this at an earlier time of life than is generally thought. I am very much interested in their prosperity, and that they may become good and virtuous men. I am glad that you think my daughters are well behaved girls. I took much pains with them the little time that I was at home. I endeavored to give them a contempt for the nonsence and frivolity of fashion, and to establish in its stead a conduct founded on reason. They could admire thunder and any other of God's stupendous works, and walk through a church yard at mid-night without apprehension of meeting any thing worse than themselves. I brought them up not to make griefs of trifles, nor suffer any but what were inevitable.

### THOUGHTS UPON FEMALE EDUCATION.

The branches of literature most essential for a young lady in this country, appear to be,

1. A knowledge of the English language. She should not only read, but speak and spell it correctly; and, to enable her to do this, she should be taught the English grammar, and be frequently be examined in applying its rules in common conversation.

2. Pleasure and interest conspire to make the writing of a fair and legible hand, a necessary branch of a lady's education—on this head, I have only to add, that the Italian and inverted hands, which are read with difficulty, are by no means accomodated to the active state of business in America, or to the simplicity of a republican.

3. Some knowledge of figures and book-keeping is absolutely necessary to qualify a young lady for the duties which await her in this country. There are certain occupations, in which she may assist her husband with this knowledge, and should she survive him, and agreeably to the custom of our country, be the executrix of his will, she cannot fail of deriving immense advantage from it.

4. An acquaintance with geography, and some instruction in chronology, will enable a young lady to read history, biography and travels, with advantage, and thereby qualify her, not only for a general intercourse with the world, but to be an agreeable companion for a sensible man. To those branches of knowledge, may be added, in some instances, a general acquaintance with the first principles of astronomy, natural philosophy, and chemistry, particularly with such parts of them as are calculated to prevent superstition, by explaining the causes, or obviating the efforts of natural evil, and such as are capable of being applied to domestic or culinary purposes.

## THE MISCELLANIST.

### THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF DRUNKARDS.

*Morose Drunkard.*—This is a very harmless and very tiresome personage. Generally of a very weak mind and irritable constitution, he does not become boisterous with mirth, and rarely shows the least glimmering of wit or mental energy. He is talkative, and fond of long-winded stories, which he tells in a drivelling, silly manner. Never warmed into enthusiasm by liquor, he keeps chatting at some ridiculous tale, very much in the way of a garrulous old man in his dotage.

*Surly Drunkard.*—Some men are not excited to mirth by intoxication. On the contrary, it renders them gloomy and discontented. Even those who in the sober state are sufficiently gay become occasionally thus altered. A great propensity to take offence is characteristic among persons of this temperament. They are suspicious, and very often mischievous. If at some former period they have had a difference with any of the company, they are sure to revive it, although, probably, it has been long ago cemented on both sides, and even forgotten by the other party. People of this description are very unpleasant companions. They are in general so foul tongued, quarrelsome, and indecent in conversation, that established clubs of drinkers have made it a practice to exclude them from their society.

*Choleric Drunkard.*—There is a variety of Drunkards whom I can only class under the above title. They seem to possess few of the qualities of the other sorts, and are chiefly distinguished by an uncommon testiness of disposition. They are quick, irritable, and impatient, but withal good at heart, and, when in humour, very pleasant and generous. They are easily put out of temper, but it returns almost immediately. This disposition is very prevalent among Welshmen and Highland lairds. Moosunneers are usually quick tempered, but such men are not the worst or most unpleasant. Sterne is undoubtedly right when he says that more virtue is to be found in warm than in cold dispositions. Commodore Trunnion is a marked example of this temperament; and Captain Piewellen, who compelled the *heroic* Pistol to eat the leek, is another.

*Melancholy Drunkard.*—Melancholy, in drunkards, sometimes arises from temperament, but more frequently from habitual intoxication or misfortune.—Some men are melancholy by nature, but become lighter mirthful when they have drunk a considerable quantity. Men of this tone of mind seem to enjoy the bottle more exquisitely than even the sanguineous class. The joyousness which it excites breaks in upon their gloom like sunshine upon darkness. Above all, the remissness when wine begins with its magic to charm away care, are inexpressible. Pleasure falls in showers of fragrance upon their souls; they are at peace with themselves and all mankind, and enjoy, as it were, a foretaste of Paradise. Robert Burns was an example of this variety. His melancholy was constitutional, but heightened by misfortune. The bottle commonly dispelled it, and gave rise to the most delightful images; sometimes, however, it only aggravated the gloom.

*Phlegmatic Drunkard.*—Persons of this temperament are heavy rolling machines, and are never roused to mirth by liquor. Their vital actions are dull and spiritless—the blood in their veins as sluggish as the river Jordan, and their energies as stagnant as the Dead Sea. They are altogether a negative sort of beings, with passions too inert to lead them to any thing very good or very bad. They are a species of animated clods, but not thoroughly animated—for the vital fire of feeling has got cooled in penetrating their frozen frames. A new Promethean would be required to breathe into their nostrils, to give them the ordinary glow and warmth of humanity. Look at the phlegmatic man—how dead, passionless, and uninspired is the expression of his clammy lips and vacant eye!—Speak to him—how cold, slow, and tame is his conversation! The words come forth as if they were drawn from his mouth with a pair of pincers; and the ideas are as frozen as if concealed in the bowels of Lapland. Liquor produces no effect upon his mental powers, or, if it does, it is a smothering one. The whole energies of the drink fall on his almost impassive frame. From the first his drunkenness is stupifying; he is seized with a kind of lethargy, the white of his eyes turn up, he breathes loud and harshly, and sinks into a kind of apoplectic stupor. Yet all this is perfectly harmless, and wears away without leaving any mark behind it. Such persons are very apt to be played upon by their companions. There are few men who, in their younger days, have not assisted in shaving the heads and painting the faces of these lethargic drunkards.

*Sanguineous Drunkard.*—The sanguine temperament seems to feel most intensely the excitement of the bottle. Persons of this stamp have usually a ruddy complexion, thick neck, small head, and strong muscular fibre. Their intellect is in general *mediocre*, for great bodily strength and corresponding mental powers are rarely united together. In such people the animal propensities prevail over the moral and intellectual ones. They are prone to combativeness and sensuality, and are either very good natured or extremely quarrelsome. All their passions are keen; like the Irish women they will fight for their friends, or with them, as occasion requires. They are talkative from the beginning, and during continued intoxication, perfectly obstreperous. It is men of this class who are the heroes of all drunken companies, the patrons of masonic lodges, the presidents and getters-up of jovial meetings. With them eating and drinking are the grand ends of human life. Look at their eyes, how they sparkle at the sight of wine, and how their lips smack and their teeth water in the neighborhood of a good dinner; they would scent out a banquet in Siberia. When intoxicated their passions are highly excited; the energies of a hundred minds then seem concentred into one focus. Their mirth, their anger, their love, their folly, are equally intense and unquenchable. Such men cannot conceal their feelings. In drunkenness the veil is removed from them, and their characters stand revealed as in a glass to the eye of the beholder. The Roderick Random of Smollet had much of this temperament, blended, however, with more intellect than usually belongs to it.

### INSTINCT.

It is the custom in boarding houses to give notice of the hour of meals by ringing a bell. A cat belonging to the house, being accustomed to get his food in the dining room, soon became attentive to the sound that summoned the family to the parlor. It happened one day that he had been shut up in a room, and was therefore prevented from attending to the voice of the anxiously expected bell; and on being released from his prison, some hours after, he immediately hastened to the dining room; but unfortunately every thing had disappeared, and the poor cat found himself obliged to go without his breakfast. Towards the middle of the day the bell was suddenly heard ringing; and on the servants running out to ascertain the cause, they found the cat hanging by the rope, and pulling it with all his might, in hopes of summoning the family to a second repast!

An anecdote of the same nature is told of a dog that was brought up in a religious establishment. When it happened that any of the community came in late, and wished to have something to eat, he rang a small bell, on which the cook passed him out his portion by means of a sliding box which turned in the wall. The dog had attentively observed these movements, being in the habit of watching at the spot in hopes of getting some bones at his share. Not, however, being satisfied with those chance meals, he took it into his head, one day that he had been rather scantily supplied, to pull the bell by dragging the cord with his mouth. The cook supposing it was one of the persons of the house, passed out a portion which the dog instantly took possession of, and thus satisfied his appetite. His amusement so struck his fancy, that he repeated the trick the following day, and thenceforth paid his court to no one, depending upon his own ingenuity for his meals. The cook, however, observing that he was now daily called upon for an extra portion, made a complaint upon the subject; and after repeated examinations and inquiries on the subject, our thief was caught in the act, just as he was pulling the bell after his usual manner. The director of the house was so pleased with the animal's ingenuity, that he ordered the cook to prepare a portion on purpose for him; thus allowing him to continue to enjoy the fruits of his industry.

Another dog, of no less intelligent a disposition, was trained by his master to execute several commissions. When his master wanted him to go to the tavern, he made certain signs, which the dog understood, and immediately set off to bring home whatever the tavern-keeper put into the basket intended for his master. He went on in this manner for some time without any accident—when one evening, as he was returning with some hot pies for his master's supper, two dogs in the neighborhood, attracted by the inviting smell of the pastry, took it into their heads to attack our faithful messenger. Guelo-Norte instantly dropped his basket on the ground, and placing himself before it, flew with determined courage at the first that advanced; but while he was thus engaged in fighting with one, the other dog ran to the basket and began to devour the pies. This was an embarrassing case for the poor messenger. After a moment's apparent reflection, seeing that it was impossible to preserve the *pates* for his master, he determined at least to have them for himself, and accordingly, without any further hesitation, he darted upon them, and despatched all that remained.

### CHIMNEY SWALLOWS.

Mr. Daniel Butler had been annoyed for some days by a noise in the chimney of his store, made by large numbers of swallows, which, by the vibration of their wings, acting on the confined air, occasioned a rumbling like distant thunder. On Wednesday last his son and another person made an opening from the lower part of the chimney into the counting room, then ascended the roof, and by letting down into the flue of the chimney a board fitted so as to nearly fill the passage, drove 256 swallows into the room, where they clung to the walls, windows, &c. They were caught and put into a box with open places on one side for the admission of light and air. The next morning the board was again used, and 119 swallows were forced down into the room, and placed in the box with the others, making in all 375. So many of these little birds in one cage presented a novel sight. They adhered to the sides, and clustered together at the corners, hanging upon one another like a swarm of bees. They were released from confinement the same day, and resumed their twittering notes and rapid flights.

Chimney and barn swallows destroy legions of insects, but never attack the produce of the soil. Did they fail to make their appearance, our buildings and crops would be overrun with insects. The harmless birds amply repay us for sheltering them, and it is impolitic and cruel to destroy them.—*Northampton Gazette.*

### REWARD OF HONESTY.

After stating the vision which made him entreat of his mother to allow him to go to Bagdad and devote himself to God, Abdool Kadir proceeds: "I informed her what I had seen, and she wept: then taking out eighty dinars, she told me that as I had a brother, half of that was all my inheritance; she made me swear, when she gave it me, never to tell a lie, and afterwards bade me farewell, exclaiming, 'Go, my son, I consign thee to God; we shall not meet again till the day of judgment.' I went on well," he adds, till I came near to Hamadan, when our kafillah was plundered by sixty horsemen; one fellow asked me 'what I had got!' 'Forty dinars,' said I, 'are sewed under my garments.' The fellow laughed, thinking, no doubt, I was joking with him. 'What have you got!' said another; I gave him the same answer. When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence where the chief stood: What property have you got, my little fellow?' said he. 'I have told two of your people already,' I replied, 'I have forty dinars sewed up carefully in my clothes!' He ordered them to be ript open, and found my money. 'And how came you,' said he, with surprise, 'to declare so openly, what has been so carefully hidden!' 'Because, I replied, 'I will not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised that I will never tell a lie.' 'Child,' said the robber, 'hast thou such a sense of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible, at my age, of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand, innocent boy,' he continued, 'that I may swear repentance upon it.' He did so—his followers were all alike struck with the scene. 'You have been our leader in guilt,' said they to their chief, 'be the same in the path of virtue;' and they instantly, at his order, made restitution of their spoil, and vowed repentance on my hand."

[*Sketches of Persia.*

### DEVIL'S WALL.

It is that famous wall which formerly separated England from Scotland, many parts of which still exist, and which even time has not injured. The strength of the cement and the hardness of the stone have persuaded the inhabitants of the adjoining district that it was built by the hand of the devil; and the more superstitious amongst them are very anxious to collect the smallest remains of it, which they mix with the foundations of their houses, in order to give them greater solidity. A Scotch gardener, on digging in the soil of his garden, found a stone of a considerable size, upon which was an inscription, in the dialect of the period, purporting that it had been placed there for the security of the walls of the castle and of the garden, and that it had been brought thither from the great wall, of which it had formerly constituted a part; but that there would be as much danger in moving it, as there would be advantage in leaving it in its place. The owner of the estate, who was less credulous than his ancestors, wished to have it transported into another spot, in order to expose it to public view as an ancient monument. Workmen were employed to raise it from the ground by means of machinery, and they succeeded, as they would have done with a common stone. It remained upon the edge of the hole, while curiosity induced several persons to descend into the cavity, amongst the rest, the gardener, several servants, and the two sons of the proprietor, who amused themselves for some time in digging in the hole. The fatal stone, which had not been placed in a just equilibrium, chose that moment for falling to the bottom of the cavity, and crushed all those who were in it. This was but a prelude of the misfortunes which this stone was to occasion. The young wife of the elder of the two brothers soon learnt what had happened. She hurried to the garden, with the wild transports of a woman who has nothing left in the world to care for; and she arrived there at the time when the workmen were using their utmost efforts to raise the stone again, in the faint hope of finding some remains of life in the unfortunate sufferers whom it covered. They half raised it, and it was in fact perceived, by certain movements, that they still breathed, —when the imprudent wife, losing all care for herself, threw herself so precipitately on the body of her husband, that the workmen, petrified by her action, unfortunately let go the machines which supported the stone, and buried her with the others. This accident still further confirmed the superstition of the Scotch; they failed not to attribute it to some power established for the preservation of the wall of Scotland, and of all the stones which have been detached from it.

### CURE FOR STAMMERING.

Those (a correspondent assures us) who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech, may be effectually cured, where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation, by a perseverance, for three or four months, in the simple remedy of reading aloud with the teeth closed, for at least two hours in the course of each day. The recommender of this simple process adds, "I can speak with certainty of the utility of the remedy."—*London Paper.*

# THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.


Mr. HENRY S. TANNER, of this city, has issued a circular, soliciting the co-operation of intelligent individuals throughout the Union, in the completion and perfection of his MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. The same method of procuring information has been adopted by him on former occasions; and the excellent use which he has made of it should induce his fellow-citizens to impart readily whatever they may possess.

Mr. TANNER engages to grant compensation, to those who may require it, for the use of maps whose delineations are strictly original and of undoubted accuracy; and to return them, free of expense and in good order, with the compensation agreed on. He also requests that communications be made as speedily as possible, being desirous of publishing the map early in the coming season. Some unexpected delay has already taken place, but this is compensated by the opportunity given for improvements.

The following are the particular objects of inquiry:

1. Climate, Soil, Productions, and Population of the County.
2. Latitude and Longitude of important points not hitherto ascertained or made known, particularly in the Western and South Western States and Territories.
3. Recent and contemplated changes in State or County boundaries.
4. Newly organized Counties, with names, position, &c. of their respective seats of justice.
5. Location of New Towns generally, with the population of each.
6. Errors in existing Maps, with suggestions for their correction.
7. Mineral Springs.
8. Minerals, especially such as may be applied to the useful Arts.
9. Projected Canals, Rail and Turnpike Roads, and other internal improvements.
10. Distances from place to place along the leading roads, with the most noted public houses.
11. Steamboat and Stage routes, recently established or contemplated, and generally to whatever else may be deemed important in reference to the object in view.

An edition of SHORER'S PERSIA has been published by Mr. GRIGG, in a style of neatness not often surpassed by our booksellers, in the publication of similar works. The author justly remarks, that the subject of his work possesses the double interest of ancient and modern celebrity; and that the labours of Ousely, Malcolm, Morier, and others, have given their countrymen nearly as correct ideas of Persia, as they possess respecting European nations. The present work is compiled, and abridged from these writers. It is valuable to the experienced reader, as containing, within a moderate compass, a large quantity of correct information. The novelty and variety of the scenes and customs described, with the engravings, cannot fail to delight the young.

If the following paragraph, from a LONDON paper, be true, it affords an additional proof that Sir WALTER SCOTT himself possesses no great share of that worldly discretion for which some of the characters in his novels are so remarkable:

An awkward occurrence in the theatrical world has, we are informed, brought the "Northern Magician" post haste to London from the land of cakes. Rumour states that he had become one of the securities for a popular and distinguished actor, who, along with a brother histrionist, recently entered upon a speculation which the public supposed would enable the proprietors shortly to obtain a handsome independence. The spirit and talent with which the performances were got up, and the number of people who nightly visited them, might have led to such an opinion. Events, however, did not realize this expectation. Arrears of debt, incurred in decorating the house and in providing a suitable wardrobe, were allowed to accumulate; the weekly expenditure of the concern being nearly equal to the corresponding profits. To some creditors mortgages were granted, to others promises were held out; but in spite of these attempts to ward off the evil day, symptoms of impatience began to manifest themselves. One of the parties lately deemed it an act of prudence to go into retirement, while his coadjutor found it necessary to conceal "his face under a hood." This unlooked for *denouement* has excited the greatest consternation among the friends of the partners, who had bound themselves for their acts and deeds, and threatens to involve the highly gifted baronet in considerable trouble, whose affairs are only slowly recovering from a state of the greatest embarrassment. It is not exactly known what the amount of the deficiency may be, but report states it at some thousands. The worthy gentleman, we may mention, has been very unfortunate in his worldly undertakings. Some years ago he joined with some of his high tory friends in Edinburgh, in setting up a weekly newspaper, called the Beacon, which, having been consumed by the violence of its political fire, left all the parties interested in it a respectable piece of loyalty.—On another occasion, we are told, he was concerned in a literary speculation, the result of which plainly proved that the good natured baronet allowed the feelings of a poet to enter into the transactions of ordinary life. With the history of his connexion with a well-known Scotch bookseller, all our readers must be acquainted.

It is expected that another vessel will be despatched from NEW YORK to GREECE, within two or three months. The editor of the DAILY ADVERTISER, for the information of those disposed to contribute, gives the substance of a conversation with Mr. MILLER, who was long resident in Greece, and the agent in distributing the cargoes sent last year:

"We learned from him," says the editor, "that the sufferings throughout Greece for the want of food were of the most severe and threatening description. They have been unable for several years to cultivate the ground, and of course have derived no supplies from their own resources during that long period. In the mean time, their fruit trees have been in a great measure destroyed, which necessarily adds much to their privations. The Morea presents a general scene of desolation—almost every town, village, and habitation having been burned or destroyed. It is Mr. Miller's belief, that not one family in twenty in the Peloponnesus enjoys the shelter of a house. They almost all live in caves, or under trees. They are, indeed, extremely destitute of clothes, and the supplies sent from this country will be of very great importance to their comfort, and a great relief to their necessities. But people can endure a scarcity of food. Mr. Miller is very apprehensive that many persons must perish in the course of this year by starvation. In contributing provisions, it may be well to state, that, in his opinion, kiln dried corn meal is the most safe, and the most useful. Rice, and other grain are liable to suffer on the voyage by vermin, &c. Indian meal bears transportation well, and is very valuable to the inhabitants.

In the New York papers of Tuesday afternoon there is an address to the public from the President of the DRY DOCK BANK, containing, among others, the following statements:

The suspension of payment of the Franklin Bank had a tendency to cause a mistrust towards other Banking institutions. The New York Dry Dock Bank, being the junior bank in this city, was of course the most open to suspicion. On Friday last, the day after the stoppage of the Franklin bank, a Cashier of a very respectable Bank in Wall street, gave orders to the tellers of that bank not to receive the bills of the New York Dry Dock Company, which caused great commotion and excitement with many, and unfavorable reports were consequently put in circulation against the Dry Dock Bank, and in some instances their notes were refused; a partial run on the bank ensued, although very limited, not exceeding one thousand dollars of extra demands in specie in two days. In order therefore to allay the feelings of the holders of the bills of the bank, I deem it proper to state, that all the banks in Wall street, including the one that refused them on Friday, will not only receive the bills of the Dry Dock Bank in deposit and payment, but will pay specie for the same if required.

### NORFOLK RACES.

*Second day.—The Proprietor's Purse of* $500.—*3 mile heats.*—The purse was taken by Dr. B. P. Belling's g. f. Ariel, by Eclipse, in two heats, beating Mr. W. R. Johnson's b. h. Trompeter, and Mr. George Booker's b. g. Eagle. Ariel proved an over match for both her antagonists in speed and bottom.—Eagle pushed her pretty close the first heat, but she came out a little ahead. In the second heat Eagle was withdrawn, and Trumpeter being left to contest the palm, was compelled to yield to the superior speed of Ariel, which took the track at the start, and kept it throughout, coming out about a length ahead. The course was handsomely attended, and the solicitude of the friends of the respective horses imparted much interest to the contest. Time —1st heat, 5m. 49s.—2d heat, 5m. 44s.

*Third day's Race.*—The following horses are entered for the Jockey Club Purse of $300—four mile heats. Wm. Wilson's s. h. Pirate, by Sir Archie, 5 years old. Dr. Belling's s. m. Sally Hope, by do. 6 do. Jas. Ingraham's b. m. Resolution, by do. 5 do.

The third day's purse of $500, was won by Dr. Belling's filly Sally Hope, distancing Mr. Wilson's horse, Pirate, in the 2d heat, and beating with ease Mr. Ingraham's horse Reputation. Time, 1st heat (4 miles) 8 m. 9 sec. 2d heat 7 m. 58 sec.

On the fourth day Dr. Belling's filly Ariel, took the handy cap purse of $250 after running four heats against Mr. Booker's horse Eagle. Heat 1 mile, best three out of five.

| | | min. | sec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Time of running | 1st heat, | 1 | 53 |
| " " | 2d do. | 1 | 52 |
| " " | 3d do. | 1 | 55 |
| " " | 4th do. | 2 | |

This race was followed by another, in which Mr. Wilkinson's mare Betsey Kennedy, beat Mr. Hopkins' horse Wonder. Heat one mile and repeat.

*Fourth Day.—Handy Cap Purse of* $200—*mile heats, best three in five.* On Friday Ariel and Eagle were again competitors for the palm and the purse, and on this occasion Eagle succeeded in winning the two first heats, by a few feet; but his antagonist very clearly manifested her superiority in the two succeeding heats, and he was withdrawn after the fourth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Time of running | 1st heat, | 1m. | 53 sec. |
| " " | 2d do. | 1 | 52 |
| " " | 3d do. | 1 | 55 |
| " " | 4th do. | 2 | |

Another race was run between Capt. Wilkinson's b. m. Betsey Kennedy, and Mr. P. G. Hopkins' s. h. Wonder, mile heats and repeat, which was won by the former.

FINALE.—The racing wound up on Saturday with a *Mule Race.* Ten of these animals were entered, and much sport was expected, as usual, from the obstinacy of their nature; but it seems they thought proper to disappoint the amateurs, in displaying their wayward honor; for instead of kicking and cavorting, and plunging and bolting—tripping up one another's heels and scoring their riders, they most *obstinately* kept the tract all the way. The race was won by a mule belonging to Mr. Seguine, of Deep Creek, who outstripped his fellows a long way.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Norfolk Beacon, dated

*U. S. Ship Natchez,*
*Off the Bolize, May 3d, 1828.*

"Notwithstanding the various publications of scandalous gentlemen respecting the good and bad properties of this ship, I am happy to say, she has answered our expectations, in every respect, save one, she sails well, works well, and is an uncommonly fine sea boat; but steers badly, with the wind quartering. We have marked 10 1-2 on her log by the wind, and have taken with ease, every vessel we have met with. The Natchez has been actively employed, our cruises have been short, but frequent, and I trust, serviceable to our commerce. We are waiting for the return of the *Shark*, from New Orleans, and shall sail over to Cruz as soon as she arrives."

The *Erie* sailed for Vera Cruz three weeks ago—she will return there to the United States. Should we fall in with the *Hornet*, the Commodore may, perhaps, shift his flag to that ship.

Com. Porter is at Vera Cruz, making every effort to get to sea, and will, no doubt, exert himself to do something of importance.

You can form no idea of the extent of the commerce carried on in this quarter—from 15 to 20 vessels are passing inward bound every day, of all sizes and nations and it is gratifying to an American, to mark the superiority of our vessels over those of other countries, in point of beauty, sailing and equipment.

I have just seen one of your papers, containing the account of the loss of Midshipmen Harrison, Rodgers, and Shield. The former I had cherished with the affection of a brother—in him the service has lost one of its most promising young officers."

### COMMERCE OF 1827.

The following items are from the Treasury statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th September last, compared with the same articles in the report of the preceding year.

| | 1827. | 1826. |
|---|---|---|
| Whole amount of Exports | $80,324,327 | 77,595,329 |
| Do. of Domestic produce | 58,021,691 | 53,665,710 |
| Do. of Foreign produce | 22,402,136 | 24,329,612 |
| Exports from Mass. | 10,424,583 | 10,088,862 |
| Do. from New York | 23,834,137 | 21,947,791 |
| Do. from Pennsylvania | 7,357,813 | 8,331,722 |
| Imports into U. States | 79,484,060 | 84,974,437 |
| Do. into Massachusetts | 15,320,551 | 17,063,489 |
| New York | 36,719,644 | 38,115,630 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,212,835 | 13,551,779 |
| Value of Cotton exported | 29,539,345 | 25,025,214 |
| Do. Tobacco | 6,571,123 | 5,317,293 |
| Do. Flour | 4,615,784 | 4,121,466 |
| Do. Produce of the Sea | 1,575,332 | 1,473,388 |
| Do. do. of the Forest | 3,343,970 | 3,951,220 |
| Manufactures | 6,336,846 | 5,822,223 |
| Cotton Piece Goods | 1,159,414 | 1,136,129 |

It appears from this comparison, that in the export of 1827 there was an increase of nearly five millions, over the amount in the preceding year, and in the imports a decrease of more than five and a half millions.

### STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

*Louisville, May 21.*—The Car of Commerce, commanded by Capt. J. Cock, and owned by Messrs. Water, Cock, and Hardin, of this place, burst her boiler about 10 o'clock on Wednesday last, the 14th inst. in the Canadian reach, Mississippi, about 120 miles below the mouth of Ohio. She had taken in wood about three miles below, and while running under a high pressure of steam, the force-pump was discovered to be out of order. The engine was stopped a minute or two, while the pump was righted, without blowing off the steam; and when the engine was started again, about the third stroke, the stern head of the middle boiler gave way, and drove the boilers forward, with the end down on the bow. The stern end being thus elevated, sent the contents of the boilers backwards on the upper deck, carrying all before them, and producing terrible havoc among the deck passengers.—Nearly fifty persons were injured, of whom a few were killed at the instant. The whole number known to be lost, by the latest accounts from the boat, was between 15 and 20, and many others were so severely injured that there were no hopes of their recovery. The whole loss of lives, it is supposed, will be upwards of twenty. Most of this destruction was caused by scalding. The sufferers who were not instantly killed were in a most deplorable condition. The captain escaped unhurt. One of the pilots was slightly injured. Both of the engineers were dead, and nearly all the rest of the persons belonging to the boat. Only one of the cabin passengers was injured, and he is dead. The damage to the boat herself was much less than might be expected from the terrible destruction among the people on board. We have received this information from several intelligent gentlemen who were passengers, and others who have since passed the boat. The passengers arrived here, speak in high terms of the good conduct of Capt. Cock on this trying occasion.

A gentleman has arrived in town by way of Ohio, who left New Orleans on the 9th ult. in the steam boat Amazon, which assisted in relieving the survivors of the steam boat Car of Commerce, at the time of the dreadful accident to her. The persons killed and wounded were all deck passengers—none of the cabin passengers were injured. Sixteen were instantly killed—three more had since died, and seven others were not expected to survive. The Car of Commerce left New Orleans May 6th, for St. Louis.

A gentleman who was on board the Car of Commerce steam boat two hours after the accident, states, that it presented a scene of confusion and distress that cannot be described—*twenty-one* lay dead on deck—*thirty-two badly* wounded, and *four* who were thrown overboard had not been found. The crew of the boat were generally killed, and most of the deck passengers were either killed or wounded, while every individual who was in the cabin at the time of the explosion, escaped without injury.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following list of names, as among the persons who have died from the effects of the explosion:

"N. Green, engineer; James Pratt, do.; Chas Ivers, do.; Asa Warren, Steward; cabin boy; Peter, (black.) cook's mate; one fireman. Passengers—David Saunders, Isaac Smith, D. C. Smith, ——— Smith, A. Jessup, G. Jessup, John Collins, James A. Picket, Wm. Harris, W. Bradley, ——— Huntsman, ——— Coleman, ——— Edmunds, John Bartlett."

Our readers will no doubt recollect, says the Fredericksburg (Md.) Arena, of May 27, that a most shocking outrage was some short time since committed in Lancaster county, by the violation and murder of a young female. A negro man was condemned to death, at the May term for that county, upon the following confession:

He was a fugitive slave, who being concealed in the kitchen of Miss G's residence, heard her give some directions to the servants, and tell them that she was about to pay a visit to one of her neighbours, and would not return until the morning. He followed and attacked her on the way. She resisted, saying that she knew him and would have him punished. He then gave her a violent blow on the head which stunned her, and he was thus enabled to effect his felonious purpose. He had gone too far to recede, and, for his own security, proceeded to take the life of this unhappy girl. There was, however, another witness against him, who is Omniscient and Omnipresent.

A few days afterwards, he was apprehended as a runaway, by two men—one on horseback, and one on foot. In an attempt to escape from them he ran into the woods. The man on foot soon fell, and he was followed alone by the horseman who was obliged by the thickness of the under-growth to dismount, in consequence of which the negro gained upon his pursuer, doubled and threw him out. But now a new enemy attacked him; on his return, he came within sight of the horse, who followed so closely, manifesting his hostile intentions by furious efforts to bite, that he was forced to cross a fence along which he ran a considerable distance, the horse still keeping abreast of him. His course was at last arrested, by perceiving some persons at work in a field before him, and being thus hemmed in, he was secured. Regarding this as a proof of special interference of Providence, and that his fate was sealed, he considered as idle all further efforts to avoid the punishment due to his crime, and made a full confession.

He has been sentenced to death, and forty-eight hours suspension on the gallows.

### THE HAIL STORM.

The Maryland Reporter says—We regret to learn that Dr. Gerred H. Snowden, of Elkridge, who went into his yard to gather some hail whilst it was falling, was found in a state of insensibility, whether from effect of hail or lightning we have not ascertained. He survived only until next morning. Between Severn and Patapsco rivers, some hail as large as hen-egg were picked up—one measured five inches and a half in circumference some considerable time after it was found. On South river and West river, very little injury was sustained, although the cloud wore a very alarming appearance. In Calvert county the effect was more severely felt. A black man exposed to the hail was so much hurt as to occasion his death.

The following instance of high-minded and honourable principle, is related in the Albany Argus:—

"A singular circumstance, we are informed, accompanied the sale of a part of the ticket which obtained the highest prize in the extra class of the Consolidated Lottery, drawn in this city on Tuesday last. Mr. Hebor Stone purchased at a lottery office in this city, on the day of the drawing, what he understood to be a *quarter* of a ticket. In the course of the day, he gave the ticket to his son, employed in *rolling* in the press room of the Daily Advertiser. When the ticket came out the highest prize, he discovered that a *half* ticket had been handed to him instead of a *quarter*. Of course he was entitled to half the highest prize. But he called at the lottery office, stated the circumstances, declared that he intended only to purchase a quarter ticket, and that he was strictly entitled only to one-fourth of the prize. One-fourth, accordingly, was paid to him on the spot. Mr. Stone is in indigent circumstances. The act is highly honourable to him, and evinces a nice and just sense of rectitude.

From the Brooklyn (L. I.) Star, May 29.

### YANKEE TRICK.

A few days since, a man who belongs to a gang of yankee turnpike makers, who are for the present at Bushwick, committed an assault and battery on a peaceable inhabitant of that town. A warrant was issued against him, and the constable apprehended him, and the fellow was rather pugnacious, and easily effected his escape. A few days afterwards the constable discovered Mr. White Hat, (as he was called for want of a better name) and immediately gathered a *posse*, and chased him into a house occupied by his turnpiking companions. The party surrounded the house, and while they were summoning courage to enter, White Hat was seen to issue from a back door and fly swiftly across the fields, and the whole party immediately joined pursuit. The chase continued some distance, but at length White hat was overtaken, when behold! it was not the *real* White Hat, but one of his companions who had assumed the disguise and led the whole pack off on a false scent. On returning to the house the offender was not to be found, and the constable had only to enter it as an *escape*.

We see, by an article in the NEW-YORK EVENING POST, that the proprietors of nearly all the NORTH RIVER STEAM-BOATS have agreed, for the remainder of the season, to charge a reasonable price—*four dollars*—for the passage from NEW YORK to ALBANY.

The proprietors of the BOATS and STAGES between this City and NEW-YORK would do well to follow the example, and desist from a competition which cannot but be destructive to the interests of both lines. The party, whichever it may be, that forced the other to adopt the present low rates, cannot expect to find credit with the public for a desire to consider their accommodation.

*Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Brevet Major WILLIAM ANDERSON, of the Marine Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet.

THEODORE BAINBRIDGE, of New York, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Capt. JOSEPH L. KNIGHT, to be Paymaster in the Marine Corps.

Brevet Captain PARK G. HOWLE, to be Adjutant and Inspector; and

First Lieutenant ELIJAH J. WEED, to be Quarter Master of the Marine Corps.

### VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

*Boston, May 30.*—The whole number of votes for *Governor* are 54,318, of which 27,981 are for LEVI LINCOLN: the whole number for Lt. Governor, 53,252, of which 28,854 are for THOMAS L. WINTHROP, Governor Lincoln and Lt. Governor Winthrop, it is expected, will meet the two Houses in convention this day, to be qualified agreeably to the constitution.

Advices from New Orleans to the 15th ult. inclusive, are received by the packet ship De Witt Clinton arrived at New York. Nearly 100 vessels then in port, would be unable to obtain cargoes; and a number had already sailed in ballast. It was believed the deficiency of the cotton crop would be more than 60,000 bales.

The import of cotton during the week ending the 9th, was 6678 bales. Cleared in the same time 7488 bales.

*Newark, N. J. June 3.*—The prospect of an abundant harvest is very cheering to the hopes of the farmer in this section of the country. A stalk of *Rye*, measuring seven feet six inches in length, was left at our office yesterday, by Mr. Daniel Tichenor, a farmer at the south end of the Town. He has a field of three acres, all of which, it is thought, will average more than six feet in height.

On Saturday night last, several malicious individuals entered the private gardens of Judge Anderson, William Brobson, and William Long, and committed shameful depredations, by destroying the vegetable beds, &c. A reward of $20 has been offered by the town council for their apprehension—and it behooves every good citizen to be on the alert, and endeavor to bring the perpetrators to justice.—*Chester Union.*

### WOODEN NUTMEGS OUTDONE.

An imposition of a novel character was lately detected at Rochester. A quantity of rolls, which had the external appearance of being good butter, were disposed of here and there through the village, by a man from Penfield.—"The proof of the pudding, however, lies in the eating;" and the rolls, on being cut, proved to be hog-lard, with a thin coating (say a quarter of an inch) of butter.

On the 26th ult. two Americans, named Wm. Covey and Harvey Lee, were committed to the jail of Montreal, in consequence of a large parcel of counterfeit bills having been found in their possession.—The object of these men was to pass off their spurious bills to emigrants from the mother country, in exchange for sovereigns and other British money, for which they could thus afford to give a higher premium than the honest merchant.

### BANKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By the returns of the state of the Banks in this Commonwealth, made to the Secretary on the first Saturday of May, it appears that the amount of capital stock of the sixty-one banks now in operation is $19,397,800. The whole amount of bills in circulation was $4,884,338, of which amount $985,045 were of bills of denominations less than five dollars. The amount of notes in circulation bearing interest, not included in the foregoing amount, was $2,208,926,84. The amount of deposits in the several banks, not on interest, was $2,063,072. Deposits on interest $485,654,96. Whole amount of debts of the banks, $9,040,403,05.

The amount of specie in the vaults of the banks was $1,144,645. Amount of real estate $640,998. Bills of other banks in the state, $713,319. Bills of banks incorporated elsewhere $272,531. Balances due from other banks, $1,210,766. Notes and Bills of Exchange discounted, funded debt, and other securities, $27,072,-978,89. Whole amount of resources of the banks, $31,-011,981,92. Amount of debts due to the banks, secured by the pledge of their own stock, $1,114,510. Amount of debts considered doubtful, $343,451.

### CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

The Directors have recently made a report to the General Assembly now in session. From the accounts of the Warden it appears that for the six months, ending on the 31st of March, 1828, the prison has earned the sum of $1017 18 over and above the expenses of its management and support. The system of discipline adopted in the institution has also been attended with the most beneficial effects on the moral character and condition of the prisoners. The number of prisoners, at the date of the report, was 97, including 4 females. During the six months, such has been the healthfulness of the prison, that only one death has occurred.—*N. Y. Courier.*

St. Louis, (Missouri,) May 13.

The steam boat Courtlandt, Capt. Edgerton, arrived on Sunday last from New Orleans, having on board four companies United States Troops, destined for the Upper Mississippi. The troops were landed at Jefferson Barracks, but will, we understand, proceed to-day on their destinations. The following is a list of the officers:—Lieutenant Col. Taylor, Captain Sacket, Lieuts. Jouett, M'Kenzie, Reynolds, and Garey.

### GEESE.

One of these birds was hatching on a hill in our neighbourhood, during the late snow storm. The winds blew and the snow descended and drifted around her, but she hung on like the tooth-ache. And it was not until every part and parcel of her was covered, except her head, that the benefit of a removal occurred to her. She then "rose, reported progress," and we believe has had "leave to sit again."—*Taunton Ads.*

*Charleston, (S. C.) May 26.*—We are happy to hear, that Mr. King, who fell from the College edifice on Friday afternoon, is likely to recover. This may be regarded as one of those rare instances of escape which sometimes occur. Although he fell from the height of fifty feet, none of his bones were broken. The stone work of the cornice, which was precipitated with him, was broken to pieces. A black fellow who was on the scaffold at the same time, narrowly escaped by grasping one of the poles which supported the stage.

*Lamentable Accident.*—The Warrenton Reporter states that Mrs. Plunkot's Female Academy in that Village, was struck by lightning on the 13th inst. Three young ladies, who had just returned from dinner, happened to be in the school room at the time; and one of them, Mr. Carter Nunnery's oldest daughter, was instantaneously killed. The other two were shocked, but fortunately, though seated near Miss Nunnery, received no injury.

Albany Argus office, Tuesday morning.

A fire broke out in this city at about 2 o'clock this morning, corner of South Pearl and Hudson streets, which destroyed four buildings, including one of wood pulled down. Three of them were two story brick buildings, the most valuable of which was owned by Mr. M'Clinch, and occupied by himself and Mr. Waldron.

From the Providence Papers.

### CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON.

On her last passage from New York, this packet arrived at Newport in *fourteen hours and twenty minutes* from the time she left the wharf at the former place. The *mail was received* in Boston at a quarter before 2 o'clock—and by a Boston paper, now before us, we perceive the New York papers were *distributed* among the printers and others at a quarter past 1—making in all twenty-one hours and three quarters, including the stoppages at Newport and Providence. If such a circumstance had been predicted twenty years ago, it would have been thought quite as absurd as for one at the present time to predict that ere an equal period has elapsed, passages to and fro will be made in mid air, and that armies will be manœuvred and battles fought where ravenous birds are now the sole combatants.

*Quebec, May 24.*—The easterly wind which has blown without intermission for fourteen successive days, ceased yesterday morning, and has brought 162 vessels to this port, exceeding the number which had arrived at the same period last year by three. The Erie, and two other London traders with full cargoes are still due.

The Chorub, Miller, was 15 days in the ice; on Sunday week last, during a heavy gale, the vessel laboured and thumped so hard that the boats damage however to her hull.

Some of the vessels which entered the ice north of the Bird Islands and near the east end of Anticosti, were driven within a short distance of Richibucto. The greater number of them have suffered damage in their sheathing and external timbers while in the ice. The cold was generally severe and snow often fell.

All accounts agree in representing the quantity of ice in the gulf and adjacent waters, as greater this season, than on any former period within the memory of seafaring men. The consequences, in several instances, have been proportionably and awfully disastrous.

The Boston Commercial Gazette gives the following account of one of the schemes of the notorious Reed, who was delivered up by our authorities, and is now in the Massachusetts State Prison.

The gang of villains lately broken up at New-York, were at Boston last winter, and formed a plan for robbing the Bunker Hill Bank in Charlestown. Reed deposited money in the bank, and observed the situation of the vault, the fastenings of the outer doors, &c. He succeeded in entering the banking room at night with a skilful locksmith, and prepared to make keys for the vault locks; this being a difficulty task, it was proposed to break into the house of the Cashier, and force him to give up the keys, which was opposed by Reed, as it might prove a hanging business. It is probable that the apprehension of Reed and some others of the gang, prevented the accomplishment of the scheme. The locksmith above alluded to, is supposed to be lurking about Boston at this time under a feigned name—his real name is Lewis Smith.

There can be no doubt that our Charlestown friends are prepared to receive the *gentlemen* when they choose to call, and it may be well for all others to look to the security of their valuables.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in compliance with the petition of a great number of citizens, have issued an order directing the Constables of the City to prosecute any person who shall expose to sale on the Common or in the streets, on the public holidays, any spirituous liquors, or engage in any species of gambling. The design is above praise, and the weight of public opinion is so deeply enlisted in favor of the measure, that very little doubt of its thorough execution can be entertained.

From the New-York Evening Post of yesterday.

*An attempt to fire the Exchange.*—On Sunday night an attempt was made to destroy this splendid edifice. Some incendiary or incendiaries, entered the office of Messrs. Willard & Boyd, and set fire to a quantity of papers in one of their desks; a number of matches were found in the desk, partly burnt. Fortunately the perpetrators of this deed were more villainous than wise, and left the lid of the desk closed; the fire, of course, did not extend far, there being no air to feed the flame.

*Canal.*—On Saturday, cleared at Albany, 60 boats, and arrived 39 boats heavily laden.

The breach which lately occurred at Perrington, has been repaired, and we understand that boats have arrived at Albany from Buffalo.

*Valuable Property.*—A lot was sold at auction, yesterday in Wall street, adjoining the Exchange, the dimensions of which, (with an old two story building on it) are 28 feet front by about 89 feet in depth, for $21,050.

*Race.*—The Emerald and Only Daughter sailed from Whitehall yesterday morning, at 1 minute before 11 o'clock. The E. returned at 26 minutes past 3 o'clock, and the O. D. at 22 minutes before 4 o'clock. The E. passed the Buoy 10 minutes past 2 o'clock, the O. D. 17 minutes past 2 o'clock. The distance by survey is 34 miles both ways. The boats beat the whole distance down with the current, and returned before the wind against the current.

At an election for Directors of the North River Bank held yesterday, the following gentlemen were re-elected, for the ensuing year, viz: —Leonard Kip, Thomas Brooks, Charles Frender, David Rogers, Charles Town, Thomas Darling, A. B. Mead, Peter A. Jay, Alexander M. Muir, James Benedict, Nathaniel Weed, Charles Denison, James Jenkins.

Captain Story, of the brig Elizabeth, arrived at New-York, from Messina, whence he sailed on the 4th ult. informs that a vessel had just arrived from Malta, bringing letters to an American merchant which stated that the Russian Army had positively marched into Turkey.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

*From La Belle Assemblee.*

### LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

*Evening Dress.*—Over a white satin slip, a dress of tulle; a broad bias fold surrounds the border of satin; over which fall Spanish points of the same material, ornamented lightly round the edge with gold, a delicate chainwork of which is placed on the hem of the skirt next the shoe. The body is of white satin, finished down each side of the bust by ficha robings of tulle edged with blond. The sleeves are of tulle a la Marie; the fullness confined by a narrow gold chain; and a very broad Hindostanee bracelet surrounds the wrist, fastened by an antique cameo head. The coiffeure is a turban of white satin or crape, with a drooping white feather on the right side and a few short white feathers play over the summit.—The shoes are of white satin.

*Carriage Dress.*—A high dress of gros de Naples, of corn flower blue, with the body made high, and a stomacher formed by narrow robings, with Spanish points on the outside, next the arms. The border of the skirt is surrounded by a broad bias fold, headed by points, which, as they turn over the bias stand out distinct from the dress. The sleeves are very full; and a la Marie; the fulness confined by bands of the same material as the dress. Two bracelets encircle each wrist; they are very broad, of gold, and are both fastened by a cameo. Round the throat, surmounting the dress, is a frill of pointed lace.—The hat worn with this costume is of white gros de Naples, tastefully trimmed with gauze and blond, and ornamented with bird-of-Paradise yellow ribbands, and the blue flower "Forget-me-not." Two small marabout feathers, with a rosette of yellow ribband, are placed on the right side, under the brim; three of these feathers, very short, and forming a panache, are placed on the same side, at the summit of the crown: and one feather, rather longer, droops over the left side of the brim. The strings are of yellow ribband, are very broad, and fastened very backward under the brim; they float over the shoulders, as low as the hips. The ear-pendants are of gold; and half boots, of corn flower blue corded silk, complete the dress.

Two columns and a half of the LONDON COURIER are occupied in describing the dresses of above ONE HUNDRED LADIES, presented at court on the King's birth day. Not having room for the whole, we select, for the benefit of our fair readers, that of the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

Over an under dress of rich white satin, a very splendid robe of white and silver lama, finishing at the bottom with an elegant garniture of the same material, intermixed with rich and brilliant gold tissue, in tasteful distances by a light gold ribbon, terminating at the top of the garniture with bows of the same, and ears of gold corn. The front of the corsage of her Royal Highness's dress, was entirely covered with superb medallions of costly brilliants, forming a stomacher, terminating at the point with a magnificent fringe of diamonds; body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with fine Brussels point lace and diamonds. The manteaux was composed of a most superb figured silver tissue, ornamented round with a rich border of gold: head dress, a magnificent plume of ostrich feathers, with a profusion of diamonds. The whole of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester's dress was of English manufacture, and had a magnificent effect.

A few additional troops have been ordered from England to Canada.

The French Parliament has given a pension to the sister of L. Bisson, who blew up his vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the Greek pirates.

The new Library Hall of the British Museum is adorned with splendid pillars of polished granite, surmounted by alabaster capitals.—The Hall is 200 feet by 40, and contains 70,000 volumes.

A "poor woman" in England has had eleven children in eight years—twins twice—and three once.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a medal to be given to, and worn by, all his troops engaged in the war with Persia. A military spirit and taste will probably spread in Russia.

The Marquis of Carmarthen was married, on the 26th April, to Lady Hervey, grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

In the House of Commons on the 29th, the bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts as amended in the House of Lords, was read a second time in the House of Commons, without division.

No expectation existed at Liverpool up to the 1st of May, that our Tariff-bill would pass, and the rejection of Mr. Mallary's amendments induced a belief that the bill would be lost. The shipments by the Florida, were only about 270 packages of dry goods—and other vessels which were to follow during the month of May, would probably bring but light cargoes.

It was officially stated that the British government had sent out by the last packet to Rio, urgent representations of the injury to British commerce, from the mode in which the war with Buenos Ayres is carried on, and a strong recommendation to Don Pedro to bring the war to a close.

The English ministry are determined to abide by the act of 1826, which takes all English notes under £5 out of circulation in April 1829. They mean to introduce a law to prevent the circulation of Scotch and Irish small notes in England. These alterations depended on the concurrence of the Bank of England.

The London Courier of the 29th of April says, "there has been, for some time past, articles in different papers, upon the probable destination of an expedition, preparing in the French ports. Algiers has been asserted to be its destination.—To this assertion we have the power of giving the most positive and authentic contradiction. Algiers is not, nor never was, its object. But it was thought advisable that preparation should be made, in case of any joint expedition being determined upon between the three Powers to accelerate the evacuation of the Morea, and this was and is its sole object.

"We have also the happiness of being able to add that the most cordial understanding subsists, not only between the three Powers, but between them and Austria and Prussia."

In Greece, Count Capo d'Istria was endeavoring, with some success, to heal the divisions between the Greek chieftains. The cultivation of potatoes has been introduced by him into Greece, as the most likely means of relieving the present famine. An Irishman of the name of Stevenson, has fixed himself at Egina, in the midst of 200 families of laborers, who are cultivating a fine piece of ground, which will yield potatoes enough to support 6,000 persons for a whole year. After instructing the peasants at Egina, Stevenson is to pass to the other islands, and thence to the Peloponnesus, for a similar purpose.

Ibrahim Pacha is still at Modon; but it is said that his preparations for embarking for Egypt are nearly completed, and that, on his departure, he will deliver up into the hands of the Turks the forts in his possession.

*Napoli di Romania, March 10.*—On the 29th February Admiral Miaulis, with the Hellas frigate, a gun-boat and a small vessel, proceeded to Skopelo, notorious as one of the lurking places of the pirates. He destroyed a dozen of their vessels, and brought 16 of them to Poros, whence he sailed with the Hellas to the coast of Scio.

### TAGANROCK.

This port is the next in importance to Odessa in that part of the empire which is known to some by the name of New Russia. Being situated near the most populous parts of the country, particularly the region inhabited by the Don Cossacks, and the facility with which large amounts of products from the Black Sea find a way to market, have attracted much active capital to the place, and given room to extensive speculations. The principal articles of importation are the wines of Italy and the Archipelago, olive oil, &c. &c. while grain, hides, leather, iron and linen fabrics are exported. The year 1827 is said to have been peculiarly favorable to this new and flourishing port—it was much more extensive and lucrative than in any preceding year.

In the Civil Contingencies for 1827, just printed, is the following item:—"For expenses incurred in Egypt, and in conveying from Alexandria to Malta, and thence to England, a camelopard presented to his Majesty by the Pacha of Egypt, 507*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*"

### POWER LOOMS.

There are stated to be in the United Kingdom fifty-eight thousand looms propelled by water and steam, which can manufacture at a rate which, allowing six yards for the yearly consumption of one person, would supply 62,700,000 persons per annum.

### SUCCESSFUL LAW SUIT.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court in London, recently, a person named Wm. Charles Empson, came up to be heard on his petition. His schedule contained a statement that appeared to astonish the Court. It was—"I attribute my insolvency to an error of judgment of the late Lord Chancellor Eldon.". In answer to the inquiries of the Court respecting this extraordinary statement, the insolvent entered into a long detail of the particulars of a claim he had on the estate of a bankrupt, which had been the subject of a Chancery suit; and Lord Eldon, after much consideration, having still some doubts, directed an issue to the Court of King's Bench, where he obtained a verdict; but the estate being entirely exhausted he never received any benefit, and having his costs to pay, was utterly ruined by the cause he had gained. The insolvent was declared entitled to his discharge, but was ordered to amend his schedule, that the imputation it contained against Lord Eldon's judgment might not remain on record.

*Miraculous Preservation of Life by a Dog.* The Manchester Chronicle states, that as some children were playing on the banks of a stream near Welsh Pool, about the 20th ult. two of them fell in, who must have perished but for the sagacity of a dog belonging to a factory near by, who jumped in and laid hold of the child nearest to him, which he brought towards the shore. The noble animal, as gifted with an extraordinary degree of sagacity under such an emergency, as soon as he felt a footing for himself, although in the water, let go his hold from the child,

There was a long sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th April. After some other business was disposed of, the order of the day was called on the *projet* of the law relative to the electoral lists. On this the venerable General La Fayette appeared on the Tribune, and made a speech of considerable length in favor of constitutional liberty and the rights of the people. On his appearance there was a movement of interest in the Chamber, and what was singular, some murmurs from the *droite* or ministerial side. In descending from the tribune, the old veteran received the felicitations of a great number of the members of the *cote gauche*, or the opposition.

---

CHINA.—We have received, says a London paper, the Malacca Observer and Chinese Chronicle to the 25th of September last. It appears from the news which it gives from Little Bucharia, that notwithstanding the official accounts published in Peking, the Chinese empire is in a perplexing position. The Grand Army, as it is called, seems to have undergone a severe loss; 40,000 men, it is stated, were slain. The force of the rebels was stated at Canton to be from 400,000 to 500,000 men. It was reported at Malacca that the Emperor of China had granted independence to the Tartar tribes.

"The Chinese of the South," it is added, "have a high idea of the power of the Russians, and say the rebels have formed an alliance with them. The Russians, no doubt, cherish insatiable ambition, and their agents are ready, everywhere, to aggrandize the autocrat; but still we suspend our judgment.

"The disaffected in China are looking, we believe with intense interest to the Buchanan rebellion; a little more fire, and the whole of China will be in a blaze."

---

ANATOMICAL SCIENCE.

In the British House of Commons, on the 21st of April, Mr. Peel presented petitions from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and from Glasgow and Huddersfield, praying that the difficulties in the way of Anatomical study, owing to the want of bodies for dissection, might be removed; and stating that they were able to point out a mode of remedying the inconvenience.

Sir J. Yorke suggested that the bodies of those who committed suicide should be given.

Sir J. Mackintosh, on presenting a similar petition from the Medical Society of Edinburgh, said it was a mistake to look to the bodies of suicides and murderers for a supply of subjects, for London furnished fewer suicides than any other capital in Europe, and the murderers executed in England averaged but fourteen annually. In 1827, the total number of executions in the metropolis amounted to only one in 70,000 of the inhabitants.

---

# EPITOME OF NEWS.

Several Friends were taken before the Mayor on Thursday last, for having pulled down a portion of the Friends' burial ground wall. The case arose out of the unhappy differences at present existing in the Society. As the defendants refused to give bail they were taken to prison. A detailed statement of the case will be published in our next.

EIGHTY-THREE persons were committed, bound over for trial, or summarily convicted, by the MAYOR, during the last week. Of these 66 were white and 17 black.

The NATIONAL JOURNAL states that the Secretary of the Treasury has, by virtue of the Act of Congress, subscribed for TEN THOUSAND SHARES of stock in the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company*, amounting to one million of dollars, and paid the first instalment.

Dr. JONES, late of the Franklin Institute, in this city, has been appointed *Professor of Chemistry* in the medical department of the COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The property at the S. W. corner of Sixth and Callowhill street has been purchased, and is to be fitted up for the Bank of *Penn Township*.

Mr. Swaim's elegant bathing establishment, at the corner of seventh and Sansom street, was opened on Wednesday. It is said to be a most splendid establishment, and cannot fail of being amply supported.

Wheeling, in Virginia, has nearly doubled its population in the last five years.

The accident on board the "Car of Commerce," on the Mississippi, was caused by stopping the engines without letting out the steam.

We learn from the Albany Argus, that Chief Justice Savage has declined accepting the office of Treasurer of the United States, and has returned his commission to the President.

Mr. Christopher Tillinghast, of Wilmington, N. C. drowned himself in the Cape Fear river on the 24th ult. Continued misfortunes in business are assigned as the cause.

The Ohio, at Wheeling, on the 31st ult. was fourteen feet above low water mark.

The Methodist General Conference which meets once in four years, has just closed its session at Pittsburg. We understand that the Rev. William Capers of the South Carolina Conference, is appointed a delegate from the General Conference to England. The convention was very harmonious.

Major General Eldridge S. Greening, of Sparta, Alabama, while on his way to Pensacola, travelling in a sulky, by the sudden fright of his horse, was thrown from it, and almost instantaneously killed.

It is said that in the Indian nation lately, travellers have paid at the rate of 50 cents a quart for corn for their horses.

The steam boat Amazon, in *nine* days passage from New-Orleans, had arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, bringing three hundred and eighty-four tons of freight, and five hundred and fifteen passengers.

The brig Erin, capt. Abbott, which arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, was only *thirteen days from land to land*.

Mr. Wood, editor of the Buffalo Republican, has commenced a suit against the editors of the Morning Chronicle, of Albany, for a libel.

The cargo of the ship recently despatched from New-York, with supplies for the Greeks, was insured for $50,000, a low estimate. Seventy thousand garments were on board, besides cloth and dry goods not made up.

Five or six stores in South street, New York, between Broad street and Whitehall, were forced open on Thursday night, and ransacked for money. In one the thieves found and took between 20 and 30 dollars, which had been accidentally left in a desk or drawer. We understand no money is missed from the others.

The police of New York have pounced down upon a gang of counterfeiters, and secured a quantity of coin of various denominations, and notes in imitation of those of nearly twenty banks.

The store of Messrs. Wm. Rowan & Co. of Wilmington, Del. was forcibly entered on the night of Saturday or Sunday last, and robbed of goods, chiefly silks, to the amount of five or six hundred dollars.

The sale of the furniture of De Witt Clinton, took place on Wednesday. Most of it was sold. The vases have not as yet been offered. The library was to be sold on Thursday morning, at the Athenæum.

The Montreal papers state that the port is full of vessels, and the beach swarms with emigrants.

The Annapolis, (Maryland,) Gazette, states that at least from ten or twelve thousand panes of glass were broken in that city by the hail storm of Monday, and that the expense of repairing the damage will amount to at least $2000.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, will lay the corner stone for a new Episcopal Church in the city of Washington, on this day.

The body of one of the men killed in the destruction of the Bowery theatre, New-York, was dug out on Sunday last.

A general meeting of the friends of religion and good order was to be held on the 30th of May, in the Rev. Mr. Malcom's meeting house in Boston, to take into consideration the best means of promoting a better observance of the christian Sabbath.

The United States' ship Delaware arrived at Leghorn 10th April, landed the son of Lucian Buonaparte, his wife and two children, and sailed next day.

In Petersburg, on Friday last, the jury impannelled to try Nathaniel Snelson, for the robbery of the Bank of Virginia, found a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary, but the jury have recommended him to the mercy of the Executive.

The Legislature of Alabama, has passed a number of joint resolutions proposing certain amendments to the constitution. Among these is one for continuing the Judges of the state in office for the term of seven years only, instead of during good behavior.

Alexander Sheldon, who for nearly twelve years had filled the post of Secretary of Legation, and occasionally of Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Paris, died at Marseilles, on the 16th April. Mr. Sheldon was a man of extraordinary merit of various kinds.

Letters to the 17th May from Havana, received at Charleston, state that business was nearly at a stand, in consequence of the general prevalence of a fever, which attacked both natives and foreigners, but which proved fatal in only a small proportion of the cases.

Broad rimmed wheels, for stages and carriages of burden, are coming into very general use in Massachusetts. They are said to be altogether superior to narrow rimmed wheels.

We have been gratified, says the Albany Advertiser, at seeing a newly constructed stage coach, the property of E. Young. Seats are placed outside the carriage, in front and rear, so that it will carry twenty-one persons. It is a very elegant and substantial piece of workmanship.

The grand jury of the district of Charleston, have presented as a grievance, the laws of South Carolina, which prohibit the entrance into that state of persons of colour as cooks, stewards, or seamen, as operating injuriously to the commerce of that port.

It is stated in the Western Tiller, that the amount of tolls on the Miami canal, received in Cincinnati, in five days, ending 14th May, amounted to $348 63.

A bank is about to be established at Warsaw, with a capital of fifty millions of florins; an Exchange is also about to be built at Warsaw.

The number of deaths in New York last week amounted to 73—of whom 26 were men, 25 women, 17 boys, and 6 girls.

---


# The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1828.


TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The manuscript of *The Mysterious Fireman* is received. The tale shall receive an early attention.

*Gleaner No. 3* is on file for publication. We are obliged to the gentlemen who furnish these interesting and well written articles.

The *Song* by Lycidas is welcome.' We shall be glad to receive the productions of the same pen.

*Lines* by R. shall have a place.

The blank verse by C. S. is too inharmonious.

*A Vision.*" Tremont is inferior in merit to an article from the same Author published last week. With more care Tremont may make a good writer.

---

We have, in common with most of our contemporaries of the city, felt called upon to offer our influence, and the influence of our press, in favour of a general dissemination of education in this State. Why, we need not now explain; because such an explanation would be little else than a repetition of arguments in its favour—arguments which, if not yet completely successful, have at least operated a salutary and growing influence on the public mind, and will, ere long, so extensively effect legislation, as to induce a grant of all that is asked.

It is the good pleasure of our citizens to imagine that they are well enough; that because certain causes, moral, political, and physical, or at least geographical, have conspired in their behalf, they must always enjoy the benefits that thus almost fortuitously result; that they have little to do but enjoy the present, and let their successors follow in a similar profitable track; assuring themselves that "to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant;" that if we know less than our neighbours of another State, we are still better off than our ancestors of Europe. We do not know of any particular advantages which can be proposed to our citizens by that negative superiority which they suppose themselves possessed of. If they are miserable by the folly of their ancestors, and the ambition of their rulers, it does not mitigate our evils, nor make us less culpable for submitting quietly to, if not indeed creating, similar evils, and transmitting to our posterity, when we might most readily institute a new state of things, and bid their wilderness of mind blossom like the rose. But we are approaching arguments when we only intended to state a fact—and that fact deadly to the flattering and deceptive unction of comparative superiority that our citizens have laid to their consciences. It is not true that we are better off in the business of education than our transatlantic neighbours, or one step advanced beyond their level of morality. There is scarcely a nation in Europe that has not done more for education than Pennsylvania—the central State, the key stone of an arch upon which rests republicanism, whose vitality is knowledge.

Scotland has always been quoted, and with much truth, as affording a brilliant example of the influence of moral force over physical disabilities. The advantages that have accrued to that country from her system of instruction are obvious to all, even in this country; but to those who possess means of regarding their effects in Great Britain, their results are truly astonishing. Every department of science and of state are not only stored but enriched by the perseverance and talents of the educated Scotch; and barren, cold, and uncommercial as is a great portion of that ancient kingdom, it is scarcely too much to say, that without the preponderating influence of a diffused education, it would at this time have yielded to the stronger attractions and more favourable circumstances of its southern neighbours, and have been almost depopulated. It is a glorious sight to view a people held together by moral influences—to see mind thus predominant—the better part of man in active power, baffling the adverse operations of climate and soil, and raising the myrtle and the olive branch where nature threw the seed of the thistle, and negligence might have allowed its exclusive growth.

But Scotland is not alone in these benefits. To turn aside from polished and well known England, Prussia is most abundant in her seminaries of education, and no village in that empire is without its primary schools. Holland is similarly blessed. The western and even the eastern divisions of ancient Germany enjoy similar advantages.

We add the following extract. With reference to Ireland it is much in favour of our argument, because our citizens have been in the habit of supposing that nation as less within the influences of early general education.

"*Ireland.*—The progress which education has made in Ireland within the last twenty years is perfectly astonishing. From the returns made by the clergy in 1808, the number of scholars attending all the schools was estimated at 200,000. It was found to be 394,813 when the general census was taken in 1821, and in 1824 it had risen to 560,549 according to returns made by the established clergy, and to 568,984 according to those made by the catholic priests. The amount of education has thus been almost tripled in sixteen years. If we estimate the population of Ireland, in 1824, at 7,500,000, the children at school will amount to nearly one-thirteenth part of the inhabitants. In Scotland, which holds a high rank in this respect, the children at school form one-ninth part of the population; in England they are only about one-sixteenth; in Holland, one-twelfth; in Prussia, one-thirteenth; and in France, one-thirtieth."

It will be seen by the above extract that France is placed exceedingly low in the estimate of general education, *one only in every thirty* being in a school. This state of things is now rapidly improving; public education has been sanctioned by the government, and the ordinary means, a property tax, employed for its support. It is true, that for the present the business of instruction is greatly in the hands of the lower orders of the clergy, who are likely to imbue instruction with much of the spirit of their own religion. Yet it is not less true, that the liberal part of the French legislature are at this very time warmly engaged in securing the children of all denominations of Christians, and even of Jews, in their right to a good and *free* education, without any interference with the religious opinions of their parents, or with their parents want of religious opinions.

It would be a most desirable object to have religious instruction proceed from the same source as that from which literary and scientific education is derived, but, as it has pleased Providence to permit a greater diversity of opinion upon metaphysical points, than upon those of physical or of literary bearing, it would seem bad policy to deprive children of the advantages of the latter, because they could not agree upon certain particulars in the former. It was the policy of the ancient Republics to bring together, as frequently as possible, the different classes of the community; especially did they desire that the children should be educated together, and fed from one table, and when alliances were formed by adjoining states, games were instituted in order that the citizens of the different nations might have *one* common point of interest, and as frequently as possible meet in the participation of common pleasures.

How admirable then that policy which shall associate the children of our own republic, which shall cause instruction to proceed to all, which shall place them in a situation where the first impressions they receive shall be favorable to those duties, and those sacrifices which they are hereafter to perform and make when similar circumstances shall effect similar objects; and when it shall early be impressed upon the minds of all, that virtue and knowledge are essential to the purity and permanency of governments, as they are to the happiness of individuals—in short that in our country, at least, national wealth is but individual active capital, that national strength is but the force and patriotism of citizens; and national virtue but the indwelling self esteem and conscious rectitude of these millions that make the aggregate of population.

---

LITERARY.

The sixth number of the American Quarterly Review, has appeared, and in looking over its papers we find much that is deserving all the commendations that have been bestowed upon the former numbers; and some things that might be supposed more at home in a work of less elevation. There appears in some articles too much of mere extract, or rather condensation of the matter contained in the book referred to in the title of the chapter. While others, take the title only, and start off for an independent thing.

The chapter on the United States and London Quarterly Reviews might have been omitted; with reference to the matter of its contents and the policy of giving the sentiment publicity through such a channel. The argument is not badly conducted, and the reference to facts is easy and pertinent; but we do not think that our literary and scientific periodicals are legitimately employed in discussing subjects that are calculated to minister to natural vanity and furnish food for those heart burnings that have tended to engender unnecessary animosities, and some times to place us in a ridiculous position. Nor do we esteem it any excuse for such a course in America, that a London publication has commenced the attack. A dignified course is due to the readers of such a work as the American Quarterly, and an opposite procedure in a foreign work of a similar title, can furnish no good excuse for a departure therefrom.

The article on the North West Passage is instructive, and will be found of service to those who have not been able to possess themselves of the various information contained in the numerous volumes written by travellers *towards* that region. It is well written, and adds to the credit of the Reviewer.

An article on popular Superstition is amusing: but not novel; and on the whole scarcely in place.

The chapter on Indian language and condition shows research, and a rare acquaintance with the subject upon which the author treats. It is a proper subject for discussion and enquiry; and we hope before all means of redeeming the fast wasting information of that people shall have passed away, some one will be found to place on record whatever is interesting in their language, manners, customs and opinions; to permit the aborigines of our country to take that place among the people of the earth, to which their various acquirements and capabilities entitle them. Not to have it forgotten that they are brave and magnanimous; swift of foot and gifted in oratory, ingenious in contriving means to defeat the inclemency of the seasons, and to promote the attainment of what they esteemed good—that when discovered by Europeans they shewed themselves advanced in agriculture, and acquainted with the most desirable arts of civilized life. That they could asserts their rights in the councils of nations and defend them, or avenge their infringements in the tented field.—That they were not easily moved by unprofitable novelties; not daunted by sudden dangers nor broken down by accumulated misfortunes. That they could withstand the attractions of prosperity—that without relinquishing their own mode of warfare, they could adapt them to the most annoying of their civilized enemies. That uninstructed in ethics they knew to respect the rights of others—without the aid of revelation they had established a worship to the Spirit who formed all moved in all. That amid every combination of unpropitious circumstances, they had maintained their character and individuality, that neither the fear of death, nor the hopes of honors had influenced their determination, and they stood firm amid misfortunes until *Rum* was given them, and they fell victims.

---

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

The excessive heat of the weather has occasioned this houses during the last week. The performances have not been of such a character as to require particular comment.

Mr. Sloman drew a good house, which sufficiently shows the high estimation in which that gentleman is held. Notwithstanding the almost intolerable heat of the evening, the audience generally seemed very much gratified with the [illegible] selected for the occasion.

---

MISCALCULATION.

The following facts we received from Captain George Kelley, of the ship Washington, lately from the Pacific Ocean. A particular account of Captain Coffin's erratic, or perhaps we should say *antarctic*, cruise, was published in the Valparaiso Mercury; and Captain K. gives the following from recollection. Captain Coffin was formerly of this town.

The ship Heron, Captain George B. Coffin, sailed from Payta, (coast of Peru) for Gibraltar, about the 1st of September, the sun being north of the equator, the declination was subtracted to ascertain the latitude. The sun crossed the equator, yet he still *subtracted* the declination, which occasioned a very great error in the latitude; so that on the 12th of October Captain C. found his ship completely enclosed with *ice*, and unmanageable. In this situation he furled the sails and lay 5 or 6 days, his ship frozen into the ice, on which his people went many miles. They saw numerous seals, sea elephants, and other animals which they knew nothing about. By his reckoning, Captain C. was in latitude 50 South, and could not account for the immense quantity of ice that surrounded him. After lying several days in that situation, the ice gave way, and he succeeded in forcing a passage through it into an open sea, and steered northward for Valparaiso to repair damages. When by his reckoning he was in the latitude of that port, (33 South) he steered eastward, and as he thought, made land, which, however, upon a nearer approach, he found to be ice. This occasioned him to make a closer investigation of his reckoning, and he found he had applied the *declination* the wrong way, which when rightly applied to his zenith distance, made his latitude 60 South. He corrected his error, proceeded to the river Plata, and repaired the damages sustained in the ice.

From estimations made at Valparaiso, it was supposed Captain Coffin went as far south as 74 degrees.

---

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4 South Third street.

| | Per. cent. dis. | | Per cent. dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks in Maine | 2 | *Delaware.* | |
| Hallowell and Augusta | no sale | Laurel | 25 |
| Kennebeck & Passumpscotty | do. | All others | par |
| New Hampshire | 2 | *Maryland.* | |
| Vermont | 2 | Baltimore | 1-4 a 1-2 |
| *Massachusetts.* | | Annapolis | 1 |
| Boston | 1 a 2 | Easton | 1 |
| Country Banks | 2 | Frederickstown | 1 |
| Nantucket | 2 | Hagerstown | 1 |
| Castine | no sale | Harre-de-Grace | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | Westminster | 1 |
| Connecticut | 2 | Elkton | uncer. |
| *Canada.* | | Prince Georges Co. | 1 |
| Canada, Montreal, | 5 | Caroline | 10 |
| Montreal Bank | 5 | Cumberland | 50 |
| York | 5 | Snowhill | no sale |
| Kingston | no sale | Somerset & Worces. | do |
| Michigan, Detroit | 3 | Somerset at Princess Anne | 87 1-2 |
| *New York.* | | *Virginia.* | |
| All the City Banks par Except Franklin Bank | 75 dis | Richmond | 3-4 a 1 |
| Jacob Barker's notes | 50 | Branches | 1 |
| Albany and Troy | 2 | Lynchburg | 1 |
| Other Banks | 2 a 3 | Petersburg | 1 |
| Niagara | uncer. | Norfolk | 1 |
| Plattsburg | 75 | Valley Bank | 1 1-4 |
| Hudson . worth nothing | | Branches | 1 1-4 |
| *New Jersey.* | | Branch at Romney | 1 1-2 |
| Trenton State Bk. failed | | Wheeling | 4 |
| Lombard & Protect. | do. | *Columbia District.* | |
| Jersey City | do. | Bank of Columbia | 25 |
| Franklin B. J. C. | do. | Washington | 1 |
| Morris Canal | 1 1-2 | Georgetown | 1 |
| Weehawk and Hackensack | 1 1-2 | Alexandria | 1 |
| Rob-kin | 1 1-2 | Franklin of do. | no sale |
| Newark | do. | Merchants' do. | do. |
| Perth-Amboy | do. | *North Carolina.* | |
| Sussex | do. | State Bank | 10 a 11 |
| New Brunswick | 1 1-2 | Branches | do. |
| Salem, $5 & up | par | Cape Fear | do. |
| Trenton Banking Co. | pr | Newbern | do. |
| Mount Holly and Cumberland | par | *South Carolina.* | |
| State Bk. at Camden | do. | Charleston | 2 1-2 |
| Do at N Brunswick, | 1 | Cheraw | uncertain |
| Do at Morris | 1 1-2 | Hamburg | do |
| Do at Elizabethtown | 1 | *Georgia.* | |
| Patterson | 1 1-2 | Savannah | 3 a 4 |
| *Pennsylvania.* | | Branch of do at Augusta | 3 a 4 |
| Philad. Banks | par | Branches at Eatonton | 4 |
| Chester | do | Greenboro' | 4 |
| West Chester | do. | Milledgeville | 4 |
| Germantown | do. | Washington | 4 |
| Easton | do. | Augusta Banks | 3 a 4 |
| Lancaster | do. | Darien | 7 |
| Columbia | do | Augusta Bridge Co. | no sale |
| Farmers at Reading | do. | *Kentucky.* | |
| Bucks County | do. | Old Bank & Branch | 25 |
| Chambersburg | 4 | Commonwealth | 35 |
| Gettysburg | 1 | *Ohio.* | |
| Bank of Pittsburg | 1 1-2 | Chillicothe | 4 |
| City Bk. of do. | no sale | Steubenville | 4 |
| Farmers' & Mechanics do. | no sale | Marietta | 4 |
| Greensburg | 4 | Mount Pleasant | 4 |
| Brownsville | 4 | New Lancaster | 4 |
| Centre | 10 | Western Reserve | 4 |
| Huntingdon | 20 | Columbus | 4 |
| Silver Lake . uncertain | | Dayton | 6 |
| Milton | do. | *Tennessee.* | |
| Greencastle | do. | State Bank & Branch | 10 |
| Juniata | do. | Branches | 10 |
| Bedford | do. | Bank of Nashville | 50 |
| Beaver | do. | Yeatman & Woods | 10 |
| Uniontown | do. | *Alabama.* | |
| Washington | do. | Mobile | 10 to 15 |
| Marietta | do. | Tombechbe | uncertain |
| New Hope, uncertain | | Catawba | uncertain |
| | | Natchez | 7 |
| | | Banks at N. Orleans | 5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Spanish Dollars | par to 1-2 prem. |
| American Gold | 1 prem. |
| Guineas | $5 |
| Sovereigns | 4 80 to 4 85 |
| Doubloons | 15 80 |
| Patriot do. | 15 12 1-2 a 15 25 |
| Old Pistareens | 10 a 20 cents |
| Real do. | 18 do. |

---

MILITARY ELECTIONS.

It is understood that Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON was yesterday re-elected to the command of the 1st Brigade, and Col. JOHN D. GOODWIN to the 2d.

In the 102d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Gen. PATTERSON was elected Colonel, Major JAMES BAKER, Lieut. Colonel, THOMAS KOEHLER, First Major, and W. L. FREEMAN, Second Major.

In the 108th Regiment, or Citizen Volunteers, JAMES PAGE, was elected Colonel.

In the 128th Regiment, JOHN G. WATMOUGH, was re-elected Colonel, JAMES PAGE, Lieut. Colonel, WM. H. DEAN, First Major, and PETER FRITZ, Second Major.

---

## MARRIED.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the Hon. NATHAN SANFORD, Senator in Congress from the State of New York, to Miss MARY BUCHANAN, daughter of the late Andrew Buchanan' Esq. of that City.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. JONATHAN EASTMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ADELINE PEASE, of this City.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. WILLIAM SHEAFF, of Radnor Township, Del. County, to Miss MARGARET F., daughter of John Sinquet, Esq. of Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County.

On the 24th ult. by Lewis D. Behair, Esq. Mr. PETER TAYLOR to Miss ELIZA SMITH, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday morning, at Friends' Meeting House, Twelfth street, MARMADUKE C. COPE, of the firm of C. & M. C. Cope, to SARAH, daughter of Thomas Wistar.

On the 3d inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, WILLIAM W. EARL, of Springfield, New Jersey, to ANNA MARIA, eldest daughter of the late John C. Wells, Esq. of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brantley, Mr. HORACE A. DOWD, printer, to Miss HANNAH DODD, all of this city.

At Lemon Hill, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. ARUNDUS TIERS, to Miss ANN MATILDA, daughter of Mr. William Fennel.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Ezra S. Ely, Mr. JOHN W. CLAXTON, to Miss SARAH D. M'MULLIN, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, 29th inst. by the Rev. Michael Hurley, Mr. MICHAEL BOUVIER, to Miss LOUISA C. VERNOU, daughter of Mr. John Vernou, all of this city.

On the 28th inst. by the Rev. Mr. B. Keller, Mr. WILLIAM SHEAF, of Radnor Township, Delaware County, to Miss MARGARET F., daughter of John Sinquet, Esq. of Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County.

On the 29th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. BENJAMIN BAKER, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Gabriel Middleton, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 29th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JOSHUA WOODWARD, to Miss REBECCA LEWIS, both of Chester County.

---

## DIED.

On Thursday, the 29th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN UHLER, Senior.

On Friday afternoon, 30th ult. MARY BAIN, daughter of James Bain, Printer, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Yesterday morning, of a lingering illness, RICHARD JOHNS, in the 68th year of his age.

On Saturday last, Mrs. MARY ANN HOLT, in the 49th year of her age.

Departed this life, on Sunday morning, after a protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH GORDON, in the 54th year of her age, consort of Mr. H. Gordon.

On Sunday morning, the 1st instant, Mrs. MARY CASSEDY, aged fifty-nine years.

Yesterday evening, of a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. CATHARINE MALSBERGER, in the 39th year of her age, wife of Joseph Malsberger.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. JOHN MING, in the 71st year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, 28th ult. after a severe illness, Miss ANN M'CLUNN, aged 22 years.

On the 28th ult. GEORGE BUNN, aged 62 years, after a lingering illness, which he bore with patient resignation to the will of his divine creator.

On the 5th instant, in this city, Miss JANE G. JENNINGS, of Tolland, (Conn.)

On the 4th inst. in the 35th year of her age, ELIZABETH, widow of William Smith, late Merchant, of this city.

On the 10th of January last, at Lima, Peru, SAMUEL BURLEY, aged 21 years. Mr. B. was editor of the Telegraph, and the first to introduce a daily political and mercantile paper in Peru. He was generally esteemed, and his death sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintance.

On the 30th ult. near Pughtown, SIMON MEREDITH, in the ninety-ninth year of his age; one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Chester County.

On the 3d inst. Mr. JOHN SMITH, who was known to many citizens of Philadelphia as a newspaper carrier, and collector of accounts. Poor and humble in his condition in life, this excellent man afforded an example worthy the notice of those who are most distinguished. Such was his character for strict adherence to principle, that his friends knew of *no man* in whose veracity, honesty or honour they would more securely confide. Though accustomed to many privations there was the greatest delicacy evinced in all his conduct, shewing that his honesty was not a sluggish or compromising quality, but the inbred feelings of *a gentleman*. And such was the natural, and we should think it would be the inevitable result of the steady *Christian principle* by which his life was directed.

---


GREEK COMMITTEE.—All persons having demands against the Greek Committee, are requested to present them for settlement, to the Treasurer, WILLIAM MEREDITH, Esq. as the accounts will positively be finally closed. june 2—1t

## FOR SALE,

THE stock and fixtures, or fixtures only, of a ladies' shoe store, in the most public part of the city, by a person declining business. It being a good situation for a dry good; store, the fixtures might be made to answer, with a very little alteration. Inquire at this office. june 7—3t*

*La Fayette Office again Triumphant!!!*

THE following are the drawn numbers in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 5th Class—

8, 17, 49, 1, 13, 20, 36, 43,

which gave the following happy result to the Patrons of this really lucky office.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 17 49 one quarter | $10,000 |
| 1 13 49 | 2,500 |
| 1 13 29 | 2,000 |
| 13 29 43 | 1,000 |
| 1 36 43 | 500 |
| 17 29 43 | 200 |

The fortunate holders are informed that the Cash is ready on presentation of the Tickets. In consequence of the liberal patronage bestowed on our Office, we conceive ourselves bound to sell Tickets at scheme price, until further notice, in the next Class Union Canal, and at all times lower than they can be procured elsewhere.

KENNEDY & CO.

Proprietors of the La Fayette Office, No. 23 South 3d street, opposite the U. S. Mail Stage Office.

*** At this fortunate Office more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America. Orders by Mail as promptly attended to, as personal applications, if directed to KENNEDY & CO.

june 4—tf Philadelphia.

## ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

*No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and cases, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles. Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breast pins. Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys. Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, coral, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

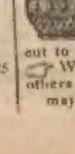
N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. April 5—3tr

## GROUND PLASTER PARIS,

BY the Barrel, or Bushel, kept constantly for sale, at the Steam Mill, on Christian street wharf, Southwark, by CHARLES WHARTON, Jun'r.

may 9—3t

## R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves

may 30—tf



Just published,

## CASKET FOR JUNE, 1828.

EMBELLISHED with an elegant portrait of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and containing the usual variety of attractive and interesting FLOWERS OF LITERATURE.

CONTENTS.—Biography of John Quincy Adams—La Belle de Nuit—Remarks on Vegetable Life—Turkish Review—The parting of Summer—The Black Velvet Bag—Sketch of Mr. Raikes—Louis XVI—A Day of Nearly IV—Comparison of Egypt with Turkey—Burning of Hindoo Widows—The "Old Court House," with an engraving—Wreck of the Albion, with an engraving—The Soldier of the Revolution—Anxiety—The Fever Ship—Greece—Lady of Guiderus—Austrian System of Education.

*Wit and Sentiment.*

*Miscellanies.*

*School of Flora*, with two Flowers.

*Original Poetry*—To Burns—Erin—Lines—Thoughts on Death—Stanzas—Sonnet to Spring—Farewell to Erin—The Wandering Jew—Beauties of Clara—Lines—Reliance on God—Sonnet to a Nightingale.

*Music*.—"I'd be a Butterfly"—a ballad, as sung by Miss Jefferson, with great applause.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents.

Each number contains 48 super royal octavo pages, closely printed on fine type and good paper.

Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut Street. may 29—tf

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE Superintendant and Teachers of the Boarding School at Kinderton, propose to admit into their Seminary a third class of Girls, to be composed of pupils who are not prepared to enter the higher classes.

The school will then be divided in the following manner: the introductory or third class (to which we solicit) at $25 per quarter for board and tuition. The price charged for board and tuition of the second class will be reduced at the expiration of their quarters to $31, and that of the first or highest class to $36.

No scholar will be permitted to rise to a higher class, except on quarter days, the first of 3d, 6th, 9th, and 12th months.

The time of the summer vacation in the 8 h month will be deducted, and books, stationary, washing, &c. charged at customary prices. june 7—3t

## VALUABLE FARM.

TO be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the 23d of June, inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, all that valuable property, formerly belonging to George Unrue, situate 8 miles and a half from Philadelphia, 3 from Germantown, and 1 mile west of Mount Airy; containing 50 acres, 30 of which are in clover and timothy, and 10 acres of well timbered woodland. On said farm are erected a two story stone house, two rooms on a floor, with a large entry, a two story stone kitchen with a pizza, and a pump of good water near the door; a stone spring house over a never failing spring of the best water, a stone barn, calculated to hold 50 tons of hay, and having 24 stalls, corn cribs adjoining the same, which will contain 1000 bushels of corn; all said buildings in good condition. There is also cider mill and press, and cider shed, with all other convenient out buildings. Also 2 apple orchards, one in its prime, the other just beginning to bear, and a young peach orchard. A variety of early cherries; all kinds of pears, estherine, &c. and a number of plum trees of excellent kinds. The whole of the property is well fenced. The above farm is bounded by lands of Philip Unrue, John Rush, and others. Persons wishing to examine the premises will please call on John Shupp, living on the same. A conveyance will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale, by JACOB LESHER.

june 7—3t

SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

THE PULMEL, a specific remedy for the Consumption, and nothing else, was discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia. It never fails, when properly prescribed, with suitable diet and vehicles, to relieve in all cases, and to cure in eight cases out of ten. It is a chemical compound of vegetable substances, and highly sedative, pectoral, deobstruent, diaphoretic, tonic, healing, &c. It is susceptible of many effectual forms, operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the five stages of consumption, and whenever the patients have not been protracted to such a height by a debilitating course of remedies.

The Syrup of Pulmel for internal use, and the Balsam of Pulmel for inhalation, have been prepared with printed directions. They sell for $2 the bottle, with 25 per cent. discount on wholesale. A spoonful forms a dose. They are safe and pleasant preparations.

It is contemplated to prepare this year several other combinations of PULMEL, such as Powders, Sugar, Lozenges, Lotion, Wine, &c. of PULMEL; which will be sold at $2 for 100 doses, with a liberal discount on wholesale. The price of the Syrup and Balsam will then be regulated at the same price.

Applications for prentice preparations of the PULMEL, in out peculiar cases will be duly attended to. Medical communications on these cases are furnished in writing, with ample directions on diet and vehicles, upon a medical statement of the case, and a fee of $10.

Orders and Communications received by S. C. ATKINSON, Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia. may 17—tf

AUCTION GOODS AT 4 PER CENT.

IN Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch, just received, 50 pr wide fine pongees, suitable for ladies and gentlemen's summer wear; 1 case striped silk seersuckers; 4-4 wide linen drilling and striped Denmark tatters; long yellow nankeens at 8@ 25; blue do. at 8@ 50; 4-4 bleached muslins at 12 1-2 cts; linen pocket holds from 6 1-2 cts to 8@; fine linen lawns; a very large assortment of men's hose and half hose, plain watered belt, band, gauze, and manteau; fine tapes at 4 cts per piece; pins 6 1-4 cts per sheet; 200 doz best Huskin gloves at 44 cts, usually sold at 63 1-2. JOHN KENNEDY.

may 31—tf

## RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE;

*Or, Spirit of the Foreign Theological Journals and Reviews—for May*, 1828.

CONTENTS.—Calendar of the Palestine.

The State of Society before the Deluge.—From the Critica Biblica.

The Deliverance of Vienna.—From the Winter's Wreath.

The Irish Reformation.—From the British Critic.

The Omnipresence of the Deity.—From the Literary Chronicle.

Biblical Illustrations.—From the Critica Biblica

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

*Solutions to the Enigmas in our last.*
*1. Fin-ger-ring. 2. Breast plate.*

## ENIGMA.

I am a word of seven letters, and my whole is a fatal commander of high rank and power. My first, second, and third, transposed, is a water mound, also a species of insanity; 1 2 3 4 do. is a virgin; my whole, leaving out the 2d, is the name of a fairy; 1 3 4 5 6 is also the name of a fairy; 1 2 3 6 is the name of the father of a very numerous progeny; 2 4 6 7, transposed is a necessary part of a watch; 3 5 6 7 do. is a person not famous for truth, it is also a Spanish title; it is also part of a fence, it is also the couch of wild beasts; 1 2 7 is a box; 1 3 6 7 is an animal known in North America; 1 2 3 is an endearing parental title; 2 3 4 is the centre, it also observes; 1 3 4 7 is a city of Peru; 2 5 6 7 is a much esteemed ingredient in cooking; 1 3 4 7 belongs to the past; 1 3 5 is a he goat; 2 4 7 is the cover of a pot; 4 5 6 is the name of a man; 1 4 5 is one of the elements; 1 3 5 is part of the human body; 1 2 4 5 7 is a Scottish title of nobility or gentility; 1 3 5 6 7 is fear or terror; 3 4 5 is the edge of a cup; 1 3 4 is the end or direction of a thing; 2 3 4 7 is sensible, gentle, and kind.

## POLITICAL EXCLUSION.

The editor of a paper, devoted with warmth to politics, in a notice to correspondents, observes—"We have no room for Truth this week; and our remarks on Mr. Randolph's speech have necessarily excluded Justice.—Fair play is inadmissible. Falsehood, No. 5, shall appear in our next.

## LORD NORBURY.

A man having been capitally convicted before his lordship, was, as usual, asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not pass upon him? "Say!" replied he, "why, I think the joke has been carried far enough already, and the less that is said about it the better—so if you please, my lord, we'll drop the subject."—"The subject may drop, replied his lordship."

### Extracts from Sambo's Sermon.

Brederen Blessers! You semble dis nite to har de word, and hab it splained and monstrated to you: yes, and I tand for splain it, clear as do late ob de lubin da. We is all wicked sinners har below—its fac, my brederen; and I tell you how it cum You see, my frens,

Adam was de fus man,
He was de fodder;
Cane was a wicked man,
Cane he kill his brodder.

Adam and Ebe was both brack men, and so was Cane and Abel. Now I spose it seem to strike your understandin, how de fus white man cum. Why I let you no. Do you see, when Cane kill he brodder, de massa cum and say—'Cane, whar your brodder Abel?' Cane say—'I don't no, massa.' But de nigger no'd all de time.—Massa now git mad, cum gin; peak mity sharp dis time. 'Cane, whar you brodder Abel, you nigger.' Cane now git friten, and he turn *white*; and dis is de way de fus white man cum pon dis yerth! and if it hada'n been for dat plaggy nigger Cane, we'd never ben tubled wid dese nassy wites, pon de face of dis circumblar globe. Now sing de forty-lebenth him tickler meter.

## WARNING TO SNUFF TAKERS.

Mrs. French, of Dutton, was on Friday last, seized with a violent fit of sneezing in consequence of taking a handful of Macauba at once, by which she dislocated the vertebræ of the neck. On dissection, four pounds and a half of pure snuff were found stowed away in the place where the brains ought to be.—*English Paper.*

## CHEATING CONSCIENCE.

When Lully, the celebrated composer, was once dangerously ill, his friends sent for a confessor; who finding his situation critical, and his mind much agitated and alarmed, told him there was only one way by which he could obtain absolution, and that was by burning all that he had composed of an unpublished opera. Remonstrance was in vain. Lully burnt his music, and the confessor withdrew. On his recovery, a nobleman who was his patron, calling to see him, was informed of the sacrifice which he had made. "And so," said he, "you have burnt your opera; and you are really such a blockhead as to believe in the absurdities of a monk!" "Stop, my friend, stop," said Lully, whispering in his ear, "I knew very well what I was about—*I have another copy.*"

## REVERENCE FOR THE SABBATH.

A curious work has lately appeared in London, entitled "The Chronicles of London, from 1089 to 1483." It was written in the fifteenth century. The manuscripts were found in the British Museum. Among the curious anecdotes, contained in it, is the following:

"In the year 1258, at Tewkesbury, a certain Jew on Saturday fell into a cess pool, and would not allow himself to be drawn out on a Saturday, on account of his reverence for his Sabbath: but Richard de Clow, Earl of Gloucester, would not allow him to be drawn out on the next day, being Sunday, because of his reverence of his own Sabbath, and so the Jew died."

The following anecdote is related by a physician of undoubted veracity: "I was called a few days since to visit a sick child. The medicine which I wished to administer was a fine powder, and must be mixed with some moist substance. I asked the mother of the child for an apple to roast. She had none. I then asked her for some kind of sauce, but the reply was as before—we have none. If you have any molasses, honey, or milk, either will answer. We have neither. Give me then a crumb of soft bread—why, said she, we have none baked. Supposing from the expression that she had some ready for the oven, I told her that it would do as well if it was not baked. Ah! said she, with a tone that spoke her mortification, we have neither bread, meal, nor grain, except a little corn which I cannot have ground unless I carry it to mill on my back. Well then, said I, have you any *rum*? Oh, yes, said she, as her countenance brightened, we have a *plenty of that;* and started for the jug. I told her she might let it remain, for I thought the *sick* child would do as well without *rum*."

## YANKEE ROGUE OUTWITTED.

A gentleman of our State, whose name we will call Harden, once held a note against a knavish neighbour, named Griffin, which had become, as the phrase is, outlawed. Harden was unwilling to believe Griffin scoundrel enough to defraud him of the debt, and had neglected to compel him to pay it, although he was abundantly able. The law is, we believe, that if a man acknowledges himself to be indebted to a person before evidence, after the expiration of the period allowed for the collection of a debt, then the claim is valid; otherwise it must depend entirely upon the honor of the debtor. Griffin was aware that he held the staff in his own hand, and he determined to use it. He would speak of his obligation to Harden with perfect freedom, when no one was present; acknowledge that the debt was justly due, and declared his intention of paying it eventually; but maintained the most obstinate silence when they were in company with a third person. "Experience is the prophet of events." Harden was finally convinced that Griffin meant to cheat him out of his money; and with true Yankee sagacity, set about contriving some plan to outwit his fraudulent neighbor. He called on Griffin one morning, with his sleigh, and invited him to take a ride. During their ride, the old topic of the note was introduced.

"Why really, friend Griffin," said Harden, "it seems to me that you ought to pay me that 500 dollars; it is no inconsiderable sum for a farmer to lose. To be sure I have no legal claim on you; but time has not removed the moral obligation."

"I will pay you as soon as I can make it convenient," said Griffin; "it is as you say, a just debt; and you shall have the money."

"I intend to, and no thanks to your honesty, neither," coolly replied the other.

"Mr. Derby, you have heard sufficient for our purpose."

As he spoke, a hogshead which lay in the sleigh suddenly 'collapsed,' and the person of a Deacon of the parish presented itself to the gaze of the swindling debtor. Griffin paid the note without further evasion.—*Middlesex Gas.*

## ANECDOTE OF QUIN.

The consummate epicurism and coarse manners of Quin, the actor, often rendered him a very disagreeable guest. Dining one day with the Duchess of Marlborough, her grace, to his great surprise, helped herself to the leanest part of a haunch of venison, which stood near her.—"What!" said Quin, "and does your grace eat no fat." "Not of venison, sir." "Never, my Lady Duchess!" "Never, I assure you." Too much affected to restrain his genuine sentiments, the epicure exclaimed, "I like to dine with such fools."

### AUSTRALIAN IMPORTUNITY.

As beggars, the whole world will not produce their match. They do not attempt to coax you, but rely on incessant importunity; following you, side by side, from street to street, as constant as your shadow, pealing in your ears the never-ceasing sound of "Massa, gim me a dum! massa, gim me a dum!" (dump.) If you have the fortitude to resist *firmly*, on two or three assaults, you may enjoy ever after a life of immunity; but by once *complying*, you entail yourself a plague which you will not readily throw off, every gift only serving to embolden them in making subsequent demands, and with still greater perseverance. Neither are their wishes moderately gratified on this head—less than a dump (fifteen pence) seldom proving satisfactory. When walking out one morning, I accidentally met a young scion of our black tribes, on turning the corner of the house, who saluted me with, "Good morning, sir, good morning;" to which I in like manner responded, and was proceeding onwards, when my dingy acquaintance arrested my attention by his loud vociferation of "Top, sir, I want to peak to you." "Well, what is it?" said I. "Why, you know, I am your *servant*, and you have never paid me yet." "The devil you are!" responded I; "it is the first time I knew of it, for I do not recollect ever seeing your face before." "Oh yes, I *am* your servant," replied he, very resolutely; "dont I top about Massa ——'s, and boil the kettle sometimes for you in the morning!" I forthwith put my hand in my pocket, and gave him all the halfpence I had, which I left him carefully counting, and proceeded on my walk; but before advancing a quarter of a mile, my ears were again assailed with loud shouts of "Hallo! top, top!" I turned round, and observed my friend in "the dark suit" beckoning with his hand, and walking very leisurely towards me. Thinking he was despatched with some message, I halted, but as he walked on as slowly as if deeming I ought rather to go to him than he come to me, I forthwith returned to meet him; but on reaching close enough, what was my astonishment on his holding out the halfpence in his open hand, and addressing me in a loud grumbling, demanding tone with—"Why this is not enough to buy a loaf! you must give me more." "Then buy *half* a loaf," said I, wheeling about and resuming my walk, not without a good many hard epithets in return from my kettle-boiler.—*P. Cunningham's Two Years in New South Wales.*

In one of our country taverns a few years since, there happened to be a number of respectable farmers clad in the usual habit, when a spruce young gentleman came in, rigged in the highest style, with a watch in his pocket, who strutted round the room with great pomp, dingling his gold watch keys and seals in the most foppish manner. After swaggering about the room a few minutes he cried out and challenged any man in the room to drop money with him, one piece at a time, and the one whose purse held out the longest should take the whole, and treat the company. No one at first appeared disposed to accept his challenge, which only tended to render the fop the more inflated with an idea of his superior wealth, and he became the more earnest. At length, a rusty looking, but shrewd old farmer observed, if no one else would accept of his offer he would do it. "It is done," said the fop, and immediately called on a third man to man to hold the hat, and commenced the game by dropping a piece of money into it. The farmer then put his hand into his pocket and took out what was called a bung-town copper, and dropped it into the hat. The fop immediately drops his second piece, when the farmer, feeling in his pocket after another piece, but finding none, gravely observed, I own I'm beat, I've got no more you may take the whole and treat the company.

There are few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity in the human figure and countenance. There are, at this moment, 800,000,000 of human beings in existence, and no two alike, and yet all substantially the same. An extended view of this astonishing variety, is obtained from the consideration, that since the creation of the world, there have passed away more than a million times the number now in being, and that no two of them, or of any now in life, were alike. And we have reason to believe, that of the endless myriads of those which have preceded us, or those who now exist and who will follow us, each and every one had a distinguishing mark, either in voice, feature, feature, or a certain something not to be gauged or measured, and perhaps scarcely to be described.

### ABSTINENCE AS A PUNISHMENT.

The mode adopted in Sweden to extort confession from prisoners (torture being never practised) is simply confinement upon a diet of bread and water for a certain length of time, which is found to answer the purpose.

Reynolds, the dramatist, on having been requested by several early applicants, to give them orders on the first night of his forthcoming play of *Edward the Black Prince* (avowedly founded on two old dramas,) is said to have written the following whimsical answer to one of them—"*Sir*,—As you wish for orders on the *first* night of *Edward the Black Prince*, I can only advise you to apply to the *real* authors; their address is as follows:—Beaumont and Fletcher, Westminster Abbey; William Shirley, Patriarchal Churchyard, Lisbon.—I am, &c."

### HUNTING WITH TIGERS.

On the coast of Coromandel, the natives hunt the antelope with tigers. These ferocious animals, which are not much inferior in size and strength to the royal tiger, are tamed by hunger and blows until they are quite docile. When a hunt is determined on, the tigers are led out by boys, with caps over their eyes that they may not break away prematurely. As soon as the hunters consider themselves sufficiently near a herd of antelopes, the sign is given to the boy, who instantly uncovers the tiger's eyes, and slips off his leash; the antelopes with their leader at their head, go bounding along the plain or valley, and the tiger, crouching among the long grass, approaches their line of motion in an oblique direction. When he thinks himself sure of the leader, he rises to his full height, growls, and springs forward with immense force and inconceivable swiftness towards the herd. If he strikes the animal he aims at, it is instantly dead, but when he misses his aim, whether through exhaustion or chance, he slinks away and lies down in the most sulky humour in the first hole or ditch he can meet. When he is successful, the boy cuts off a piece of the antelope's flesh, and gives it to him; and with this he is satisfied, and immediately relinquishes his prey.

### MARINE FANS.

In the bed of the Red Sea, and on some parts of the coast of America, there grows a very curious marine plant, which is flat, and spreads very much like a peacock's feather. Its colour, in general, is tawny, but some are found of a very fine olive. It is formed of innumerable ligneous fibres, interwoven together, and is as supple and tough as whalebone. They are sometimes found eighteen inches long in the Red Sea; and are eagerly sought by the women of America for fans. In some few instances these plants are found of a very beautiful red, or variegated, when of course their value is greatly increased.

### MENDICITY.

A London paper states, that between the 14th of September and 29th of Dec. 1827, 2026 male mendicants received tickets for employment at the Mendicity Society's wharf at Peddington, for breaking stones on Mr. Mc Adam's plan. Of this number only 70 presented their tickets and were employed. It is added that an industrious active man, can earn 12s. a week at such employment.

### ULTRAMARINE.

M. Tunel, of Paris, has discovered a mode of manufacturing an artificial ultramarine, which is not only of a more beautiful quality and more brilliant color, but 50 per cent. cheaper than the natural ultramarine.

## RURAL ECONOMIST.

### INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

These are to the farmer and gardener of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects; and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, sparrow, mock bird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundreds in a single day. Some little time since, a pair of these small birds built a nest on a lilac, which grew close to one of my windows. In the time of incubation there was a long and severe storm, and a strong wind. The eggs were in danger of being thrown overboard by the writhing of the bush. Conscious of this, the female kept on the nest to prevent any accident which might follow on her leaving it to collect food. Her mate, like a good provider, was busily engaged during the day in collecting food, (insects,) which he carried to his companion, and she received it with apparent affection. This circumstance excited particular attention, and of course this little society was closely observed. In a short time the eggs hatched; but from the roughness of the weather, or tenderness of the brood, the female chose not to leave the young. During this time the male, with surprising industry, brought small insects in the larva state to the nest, but was not suffered to feed the nestlings. The female received the food, and divided it among her little charge. When the young had gained sufficient strength, the male was permitted to feed them; and from this time both parents were mutually and incessantly, (by day,) employed in collecting small insects from every quarter, and, on a moderate calculation, to the number of about seven hundred in a day.

One great cause of the increase of many insects, so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of those little friends to the agriculturalist. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the property of the farmer, to the amount of a few cents, let him remember that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered, and not wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects—for they call the farmer and the gardener to their business—cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praise. R. GREEN.

Mansfield, March 27, 1828.

### FREAKS OF VEGETATION.

In a garden in York, England, a branch of a strawberry-bush was plucked off, on which were combined the opening bud, the full-blown bloom, the setting berry, and the ripened fruit.


**AN IRON CHEST**

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 31 Chesnut street may 31—tf

**INDIGESTION.**

DYSPEPSIA disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it with always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Diamond streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief, and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

Margaret Beekman, 361 Lombardy street; John Tappen, 42 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 332 O and streets; Jared Ferguson, Navy Agent, Sixth; John Wilkinson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,
may 31—m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philad.

**WANTED,**

TWO or Three Apprentices to the Dress making business. Apply at the office of this Paper. may 31—tf

**SICKLES.**

GREATLY having followed the manufactory of Sickles the Subscribers offers for sale those made by a former apprentice, of similar shape and quality. TRUEMAN'S SICKLES will be found an excellent substitute for Ogdeby's, which in former years were so extensively approved.—Also, American and English Corn and Grass Scythes, of all the approved stamps, with an excellent assortment of new Hardware and Cutlery.

JOSEPH P. HONNOR, Agent,
may 24—3t* No. 47 Market street.

**PERPETUAL MOTION**

HAS been a subject to excite the head of ingenuity for centuries, in opprobrium to human intellect. Patriarchs have spent their ephemeral existence, whilst the Lucky La Fayette Office, unmoved by the assaults of deceptive bombast, with which the age abounds, stands unshaken the fixed resolution of fortune, doing more good in this naughty world, by distributing wealth and competence to its patrons, than the whole host of pretenders. Let the following list of prizes speak, which have been recently sold "a dog cheap" at this unparalleled lucky office, the sight of which strike dumb the "golden bird" and has put our old friend's musical clock out of order, "*auld Johnnie Gnoff*"

☞ A few of the many Fortunes sold by KENNEDY & CO.

$50,000 sold for $7 to a Merchant,
$20,000 sold for $4 to a *Farmer*.
$20,000 sold for $4 to a Broker.
$30,000 sold for $3 to a Mechanic.

Besides many of 15,000, 10,000, 8,000, 7,000, &c.

All Lottery and Exchange information imparted cheerfully.

Cash for prizes soon as drawn.

KENNEDY & CO.
Proprietors of the Lucky La Fayette Office, No. 35 south Third street, east side, opposite U. S. Mail Stage Office, who always sell tickets cheaper than they can be procured at any other office.

Wilmington and Brandywine notes taken at par.
may 24—tf

**SIEVES, RIDDLES, WIRE WORK, PAPER MOULDS, &c.**

THE Subscribers continue to manufacture at the Sieve Factory, from No. 1 to No. 6, Wire work for riddles with down turned edges, rolling and winding screens, and Dutch cane. Wire Cards, double and single Mallear Screens, Paper Moulds, and P. M. Vellum; Hair Cases Hat Trops, &c.

JOS. & JNO. KEEDLES,
may 24—3t* 81 North Front street, Philad.

**NEEDLES.**

THE difficulty of procuring really good Needles has long been a general complaint among ladies. To obviate this, the subscriber has imported "the new-invented drilled-eye countersunk Needles," warranted not to cut the thread. The assortment contains as under:

Sharps, from No. 1 to 12,
Embroidery or Mill-ed Needles, from No. 2 to 10,
Darning Needles, from No. 2 to 10,
Betweens for Tassie Corset-makers, &c. No. 4 to 8.
For sale wholesale or retail. WM. SIMPSON,
may 24—6tt* No. 65 Chesnut street.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

AS an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in Teaching the necessary branches of English Education.

☞ A Note addressed to C. D. and left at this office, will be attended to. may 19—tf

**ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.**

THIS genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Sallefrias, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

**LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE.**

SAMUEL C. THORN respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Store No. 128 NORTH SECOND STREET, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY SHOES which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms. An APPRENTICE WANTED.

☞ A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARDING. may 17—3t*

**A YOUNG LADY**

IS desirous of a situation in a family as an Instructress to Children, where she could be useful. She is respectable, of high moral character, well educated, and qualified for the task she solicits, as her recommendations testify.—A note addressed W. L. M. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will meet with attention. may 31—3t*

**THE TEETH.**

ALL persons (particularly parents) upon application to the advertiser, may receive information upon the preservation of the Teeth more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charge moderate. Office No. 122 North 4th Street above Race. B. Williams, D. M. D. removed from Vine Street. april 26—3mo

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

JOHN BUTTERWORTH respectfully informs the MACHINE MAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and the Public generally, that he has taken into Co-partnership MATTHEW CARTWRIGHT, and that the business will in future be conducted by them under the firm of BUTTERWORTH & CARTWRIGHT, at No. 90 MARKET STREET, (under Clarke & Conover's Shoe Store,) and at No. 414 NORTH SECOND STREET, where all orders will be thankfully received and faithfully executed, and where every description of TIN WORK for Cotton and Woollen Machinery will be executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Outlined, a quantity of COMB-PLATE and CLEANERS, SHUTTLE TIPS and EYES. Also, a good assortment of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. J. B. Tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes the Firm may receive and merit a continuance of the same. april 26—6w

**MINERAL WATER.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has established a fountain of this delightful beverage (equal, if not superior, to that procured in their city) at his store, No. 21 William street, between Liberty and Maiden lane, New York; where he hopes, by his individual attention, to render it worthy the notice of Philadelphians, and to do away the imputation so frequently cast against our mineral waters when on a visit to this city.

New York, May 10—3t WM. L. RUSHTON.

**BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.**

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 9—tf No. 6 North Sixth st. ret.

**REMOVAL.**

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 31—6m*

**J. S. RUSSELL'S**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**LAMP AND OIL STORE,**
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

**Dr. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.**

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Cough, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Keith's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

**LIVERY STABLES.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the customers of the livery stables lately occupied by Mr. William Allen, in Sixth street, between Market and Arch, that he has rented the said establishment, where he solicits a continuance of the stable custom; and, by strict attention on his part, confidently asks for reputation to deserve it. Horses, Carriages, and Gigs for hire as usual.

may 17—3t* LEWIS GRISEY.

**SCYTHES.**

PASSMORE, Bartlett, Barnes, Scarlett, Darling, Wall, Cope, Griffin, Waldron, and Mullin's and Garrett's GRASS SCYTHES.

Griffin, Waldron, Harris, Mullin, and Biggin's GRAIN SCYTHES.

Keith and Mordecai's SICKLES.
Goodyear's HAY and MANURE FORKS.
Darby and Wanscket STONES.
GRAIN CRADLES, RAKES, SNEEDS, &c. &c.
For sale at No. 57 Market street, by
may 17—tf SHIPLEY & BARTRAM.

**REMOVAL.**

CHRISTIAN JAHNS
Has removed from No. 210 N. Eighth street, to No. 64 N. Ninth near Race, west side.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on Painting at the above place in all its various branches, HOUSE PAINTING, WALL PAINTING, and WAL. PAPERING, plain or ornamental, where all orders in city and country, that may be required in the above branches, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. Having been engaged in the line of business upwards of twenty years, he is thankful for the patronage he has met with from a liberal public and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of its favours.

He has constantly on hand, WASHES OF ALL COLOURS, which he will dispose of by the gallon or less quantity—those who want the article will find it good and a moderate prices. april 12—3t

**CARPET WAREHOUSE,**
111 Chesnut st. corner Franklin place.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just received a further supply of the various descriptions of Carpeting, which enables them to offer an assortment of Imperial Brussels, Brussels extra superfine, superfine, and fine Kidderminster, superfine and fine Scotch, striped and plaid Venitian carpeting, equal to any in the United States. They have also lately received a small assortment of India Matting; viz. some Embossed and Watered Stair-rods of various colours; one case of Crimson satin Damask; one lot Printed Hearth Rugs; one lot plain Drugets; and a handsome Harlem Carpet English Floor Cloth. All of which, with their former stock, they are prepared to sell at low prices and on accommodating terms.

may 24—6t

**Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,**
NO. 138 MARKET STREET,
A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of silk, Worsted, and Cotton suspenders, Russian Bands, Belts, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Corset Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All Kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**
In the State of Pennsylvania, for Cash,

A CORNER of a public Cross Roads, containing from 12 to 14 acres of land, without improvements, suitable for public business, four miles from either town or village, tavern or store. The situation of the land must be elevated and pleasant, so as to command a view of the country in every direction around it, with good water. It is desirable that it should be generally known as a public cross roads, and much travelled. The distance from Philadelphia not less than 35, nor more than 40 miles. Letters post paid directed to G. R. No. 347 Sansom street, Philadelphia, stating the lowest cash price, together with a description of the land, situation, distance &c. &c. will meet prompt attention. may 24—3t*

**TO THE LADIES.**

MR. W. G. KENT respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia that he is just arrived from Bath (eng.), and will engage to teach, in a few lessons, any Lady that may please to honour him with her commands, to Dress her own Hair with ease and elegance. Mr. W. G. K. also informs the ladies, that he has brought with him two of the most valuable articles that were ever imported into the United States. The first is the Chinese Wash, for the growth and preservation of the hair. This article was considered by the Ladies in England to far excel Macassar oil, bear's grease, or any other article now in use. It causes the head of scurf, prevents the hair from falling off, turning grey, and leaves a beautiful silky gloss, besides having the advantage of not making it greasy. The other is an article extracted from flowers called Circassian Lotion, it is considered by the Ladies of Europe far superior to Gowland's Lotion, Milk of Roses, or any other compound, for the removal of pimples, freckles, effects of chagrin, or cold weather. The invaluable article will cleanse the skin of any scorbutic humour, and will invest a beautiful complexion until the last period. These articles are sold by Mr. Verner, perfumer, No. 3 South Front street; Mr. Tait, No. 17 Arcade; Mr. J. Hardy, No. 6 South Fourth street; and Mr. Fairchild, No. 36 1-2 South Second street, where cards of terms for teaching may be obtained. may 24—6t

**SOUTHERN FEATHERS.**

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 40 lbs. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

HARTLESON & HARNER,
feb 12—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets.

**STRAW BONNETS.**
**A CARD TO THE LADIES.**

LYDIA C. ALLEN takes this method of informing the ladies in general, that she manufactures and has for sale, American and English Straw Bonnets of the latest pattern and made in the neatest style, at No. 14 North Second street, 2d door above Arch, upper side, where she wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A general assortment of Children's Straw and Gimp. march 29—1yr

**THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.**

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 VINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

**MR. HENDERSON**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the North West corner of Eleventh and Race street, where he practices his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
april 19—3m*

**WILLIAM H. MOORE,**
UNDERTAKER,
*No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)*

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, &c. Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

**DR. CHAMBERS'**
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
REWARD OF IMPOSITURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
3 S South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
feb 16—tf 46 Chesnut street.

**FIRE PROOF DOORS,**
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron safes for Tobacconists Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order and all IRON WORK in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.
april 26—1y

**MOORE HALL MILL.**
TO RENT.

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 21 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant, being on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 65 Market street.
JAMES WOOD, M. H.
march 8—tf

**J. & T. WOOD & CO.**
No. 65 Market street,

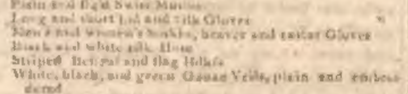
HAVE received by the late arrivals the following which they offer on reasonable terms for Cash, or approved acceptances:

Plain Light Leghorn hat Bonnets
Black Straw, 3, 3, 4, 5 and 5-4
Fining Cord, No. 1, 2, and 3
Wire Ribbon, assorted
Plain and Figured Satin and Taffa Ribbons
Figured Gros de Nap Satin and Gauze do.
Gauze Cap Ribbons, Nos. 7 and 9
Figured and Plaid Silk for Bonnets and Dresses
White, Black, Pink and assorted Satins
Do. do. do. and do. Crape Hat
Do. do. do. and Aerophine Crapes
Do. do. Green and do. Fancies do.
Willow Sheets and Chip Hats
White, black, and assorted Florences
Do. do. and Scarlet Thibet Shawls
Gros de Nap, Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Veils
Silk, Jac. Cravats, 4 and 5-4
Silk Jaconet, 5-4 and 6-4
New style Grenadines, Cassapahs and Silk Robes
Plain Bobbinets, 4-5 and 6-4
Bobbit, Thread Lace, Caps, Pelerines
Do. Lace, Veils and Capots
Laces, Fans or Gimp Thread
Plain and figd Swiss Muslins
Long and short Jid and Silk Gloves
Men's and Women's Buckskin, Beaver and castor Gloves
Black and white silk Hose
Striped Bobbinet and Bag Bibbets
White, black, and green Gauze Veils, plain and embroidered
Plain and figd Silk Vesting
Bib and Satin and Velvets
And an extensive assortment of Canton Silks Nankeens, &c.

Also, 2500 pieces blue Nankeens, Nankin dye entitled to Drawback. april 26—6t

**CANARY, & MOCKING BIRDS.**

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 171 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf



**UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE.**

From Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland. Leaves Philadelphia (Union Hotel, Vanhorn's, No. 148 Market street) every 3d, 5th, and 7th, day of the week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Lancaster in the evening of the same day.

Returning—Leaves Lancaster (Wm. Cooper's Hotel) every 3d, 4th and 6th day of the week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon.

The whole line will be run with four horse teams.

Fare four dollars.

Way passengers six cents a mile.

Baggage at the owner's risk. april 12—3m

**COPPER WAREHOUSE.**

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Copper smith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin Plates in boxes, Block Tin, Lead Solder, Wire of all sizes, Boxes, Block Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

**Brush and Bellows Manufactory.**

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 183 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 19—6mo JAMES C COOPER.

**CHARCOAL.**

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 3—1yr

**PATENT SHOE THREADS,**

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 9—6m 31 Lombard street, above Second.

**Warranted water proof boots and shoes.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,
jan 19—6mo 313 North Front street.

**Artificial Flowers, Patterns, &c.**

MISS ST. MARTIN, No. 189 Broadway, New York, being extensively engaged in manufacturing and importing artificial flowers, offers them at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms, and invites the orders of country merchants and milliners. Patterns for every style of lace, muslin, head and rug work, for caps, ruffers, bags, mats, &c. &c. of the latest fash ons in great variety always on hand.

Miss St. M. the *only Repairer of damaged Leghorn* in America, will execute all orders in that department of her business as usual. march 12—3m

**BOARDING SCHOOL,**
FOR GIRLS, BRISTOL.

THE course of instruction Comprises Orthography Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the Elements of Astronomy with the use of Maps and Globes, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, History, the distinction of Steps, Composition and Needle-Work.

Terms for boarding and tuition $25 per quarter payable in advance. Washing $4 per dozen.

Stationery Furnished (if required) at the customary price.

The Situation is airy and pleasant—a common conveyance with the City twice a day by steam-boat or stages.

For admission apply at the School, to the subscribers

MARY H. & LYDIA GILLINGHAM.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully referred to Abraham and Joseph Wagner and D. John Hodge, Bristol, or Dr. John Moore No. 216 Arch st. and Joseph Ashmead, No. 318 Arch street. april 12—eo3m*

**DR. JEWETT'S**
*IMPROVED VEGETABLE OR GERMAN SPECIFIC.*

THESE IMPROVED PILLS are an effectual remedy for *dyspepsia, or indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heartburn, sickness, at the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, pain, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, nausea*, and all those very afflictive complaints connected with difficulty